SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 129 BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18	„ 24
Quarterly..	„ 8	„ 9	„ 12
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th „	DONGOLA	KHIVA*	9,097
21st „	NALDERA		15,996
28th „	DELTA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th „	CHINA	MOREA*	10,911
19th „	DELTA		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA	MALWA*	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA*	10,902
13th „	NALDERA		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
11th „	CHINA		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer,	Tons.
13th June.	DURENDA*	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th „	MODASA	8,988
8th Aug.	DUMANA	8,427
22nd „	MARGHA	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th „	MULBERA	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA*	7,241
31st „	MORVADA	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June	JEYPORE	* †	5,318
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,584
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,606
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
4th June	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
6th „	VITA	Busreh via K'chi
11th „	KAROA	East & S. Africa

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122

NOTICE.

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AND
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P. O. Box No. 163.
Telephone No. 1220.

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N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5874	19th May	2nd June
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	31st „	9th June
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5808	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th June	28th June
*Tamba Maru	H. Wadi	5843	25th June	12th July

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:— 20270 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. ...... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ...... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ...... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ...... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ...... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
2, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 3
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonam
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayanganj
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)
Conjeeveram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
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Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viramgam
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	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
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Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,44,000
Reserve Fund	....	21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
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For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.
Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.
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Bombay Branch.
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Fort, Bombay.
94 Medows Street.

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LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
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THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency. Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

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Do not condemn your old battery without giving a trial to
RADIOLITE.

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LODGING AND BOARDING
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Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

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ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the marked qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

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[illegible] Statement of Accounts prepared
[illegible] UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal injection in 1 lb. [illegible] bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 10 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply:
S. N. GUNDI,
[illegible] ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 2.

"The Best of its Kind"
A Graduate from Bilaspur [illegible] terms us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc, etc.
Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession of India you should own a copy at once. Pages 180.
Price Rs. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-0-0. Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
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CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Cornaal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi. Bengal India (Dep. 8.).

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

THERE are a few vacancies for students and apprentices in the Pottery Department of the School of Art, Bombay. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, School of Art, Bombay.
A 19788

WANTED—Two energetic LINE INSPECTORS to supervise the distribution of a daily newspaper, must be able to ride a bicycle,—hours of duty 6-30 to 9-30 a.m. Apply Box No. 786, Care of this paper.

MONOTYPE CASTER ATTENDANTS WANTED. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Composing Department, CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, Bombay.
A 19686

WANTED—SUPERVISORS and CLERKS for a Commercial firm. Applicant should have business experience, and willing for travelling duties. Apply stating salary to ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R16532

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Persian to teach all College Classes (including Honours) in a private College. Apply stating qualifications, salary expected, etc., to Post Box No. 280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19769

WANTED.—TEACHERS for a Girls' High School in Bombay:— (1) a GUJARATI GRADUATE, (B.A.) with Honors in History. Pay Rs. 72 p.m. (2) A MARATHI LADY TEACHER, (S.L.C. Exam.) Pay Rs. 40 p.m. Apply Box No. 284, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R16528

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER with experience of Building Construction and Drawings on Rs. 70 p.m. plus Rs. 5 p.m. cycle allowance. Those that have passed the Sub-Overseer's Examination will have preference. Applications with testimonials should reach the U/S up to the 15th June, 1924. E. D. KARAMARKAR, L.C.E., Civil Engineer, New Pratap Mills, Dhulia.
A 19818

MONEY! GOOD MONEY!—Is the one study and aim in life of the generality of mankind. Earn it. Become rich. Our Correspondence Course in SOAP-MAKING in your hands can be made to yield thousands of rupees. Sensational, wonderful new processes. No business can be started so easily and with so little a capital, and grow so rapidly. Huge profits. Hundreds of testimonials. Generous terms. Enclose -/3/- stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. M., 2, Rawalpindi. A

WANTED—A CHIEF ENGINEER for a public Electric Supply undertaking. Applicants should have had several years' experience in the construction and maintenance of a supply system with Diesel Engines and High Tension Alternating Current. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications should reach RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Chairman, The Jullunder Electric Supply Company, Limited, Jullundur City by the 21st of June, 1924, accompanied with full details of past expperience.
A 19805

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B R10519

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TO SUB-LET.—Small office in a new building in Churchgate Street. Apply Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10511

TO LET on very reasonable terms at Colaba Causeway: (Salvage-Corps Station Building), space suitable as GODOWN, GARAGE for MOTOR CARS and LORRIES, WORKSHOP, REPAIR-SHOP or the like. Also suitable for PRINTING WORKS or for STORING MACHINERY height about 30 feet. Rent from Rs. 75 to Rs. 300 p.m. Apply:—DEVKA-RAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C R19805

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HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 26 PIECES FROM RS. 500.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House,

Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?

There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you. BURNHAM MACKAY & CO., 128, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted, Re. 1 ea.; Blades Re. 1-2 dos.; under 6 As. 2 ea.; "OGEE", automatic stropper for ordinary razors, Re. 8-8. Carborundum Stroppers, Rs. 5; Spiral roller "Royal" stroppers for Gillette blades, Re. 7-8. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened Toilet, Re. 1-4; Horse, Re. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Wallace St., Hornby Road.
T R16139

NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!—These are just brought out to meet the general demand of all classes. BABIES FOLDING PERAMBULATOR, with rubber wheels and sleeping berth for babies, made of best quality and highly finished. Very comfortable, durable and cheap. Enquiries from wholesale firms only invited. WANTED AGENTS to canvass orders on commission basis. Terms moderate. PUNJAB IRON WORKS, Gujarat (P. B.).
T 19684

HOTELS.

"SUMMER RESORT."

GOOD TABLE, satisfaction assured. Terms reasonable, Special terms for Missionaries and Clergy. Apply SUMMER RESORT, Lovedale P. O., NILGIRIS.
H R10516

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A secondhand LANCASHIRE BOILER 30' x 8'. 120lbs. pressure. State age of the boiler and other particulars. Write to Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K 19801

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR—Will be RE-OPENED on the 20th of June, 1924. Honours as well as Pass Courses in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History and Economics and Philosophy are taught here. Arrangements for teaching Marathi in B.A. are made. Free accommodation in the Local Communal Boarding Houses. Staff efficient, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower, viz. Rs. 35 per terms. Apply for admission and prospectus to (Sd.) BA[illegible], M.A., Ph.D., Principal.
M 19772

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SCIENCE OF THE SEXES. Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial Alliance each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, PONDICHERRY.
B R16439

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FOR SALE—Important to Capitalists—Very valuable freehold properties, situated in business centres, going cheap. Please write G. B. DESAI, Gamdevi Road, Maharaj Mansion, Bombay.
E R16535

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine property at Juhu. Situation close to Mr. Narottam Morarji's house. Two Bungalows, one of eight rooms and the other of three together with the necessary out-houses and complete installation of electric light. Modern conveniences and up-to-date sanitary fittings. Compound of 25,000 square yards suitable for all weather. Price Rs. 1,40,000 or nearest offer. Write to Box No. 279, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G 19784

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th June, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To amend Bye-law No. 77 as under:—
   "Insert in lines 4 and 6 between the words "to" and "their" the following:—
   "the amounts paid up on."
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To elect Directors.
5. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE BANK will be CLOSED from 21st June, 1924, to 30th June, 1924, both days inclusive.
C19762

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar:—

1. Secondhand 5 BOWL CALENDAR with a Damping Machine, 60-65" breadth.
2. FINISHING RANGE, 60-65" breadth.

Specifications together with lowest quotations should reach the Proprietors before 15th June, 1924. J. K. BABBAR & Co., Katra Ahluwalian, Amritsar
C19793

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OWING to causes beyond the undersigned's control, the bridge over the Nira River on the Poona Mahableshwar Road, is not likely to be completed till the end of June.

2. From the records of the last 11 years, it has been ascertained that 15th of June is the earliest date on which the low level causeway across the Nira River, just below the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar was submerged. Hence it may reasonably be assumed that up to that date the Mahableshwar Poona Road via Bhatgar will remain open, as at present, unless the rains begin prematurely this year.

3. If there is earlier rain and the Nira Causeway near the Bhatgar works is under water, all traffic from Mahableshwar to Poona via the Bhatgar works will be temporarily suspended till the floods subside. In that case the only route open for traffic will be by rail via Wathar.

4. When there is rain and likelihood of the Causeway being submerged, notices will be issued from time to time during the month of June, as occasion arises, warning the public that the road is blocked or liable to remain blocked for an indefinite period, during which the road will be closed to all vehicular traffic.

5. During the first fortnight of June, notice will also be given at intervals of 3 or 4 days whether the low level Causeways at Bhatgar are passable or not.

(Sd.) N.N. AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer,
Satara District.
C19770

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of Messrs. VISONJI SONS & CO., No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 10th June, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the position of the Company and to decide as to its future working.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHURDAS G. RAJA,
Managing Director.

No. 368, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 19th May, 1924.
C19802

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all concerned that Mr. C. P. SHAH is no longer in my service in my Factory at Than Road (Kathiawar), called the "Sorab Dalal Tile Works", and any person or body dealing in any way with the said Mr. C. P. Shah in connection with the business of my said Tile Factory shall do so at his or its sole risk and I shall not be responsible in any way whatsoever for any such dealings with him.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1924.
SORAB D. DALAL.
C19812

THE POONA BANK LIMITED, (and Reduced.)

NOTICE.

UNDER A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors in their meeting, the Power of Attorney, dated the 27th January, 1923, granted to Mr. R. P. Palnitkar, late Manager, Poona Head Office, is hereby CANCELLED.

L. J. APTE,
Chairman,
Board of Directors.

Poona,
Dated 29th May, 1924.
C19811

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO. LTD.

MINUTES of Proceedings of the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held at the Registered Office, No. 7, Hastings Street, at 11 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, 1924.

PRESENT:

Mr. C. B. Chartres, Chairman.
Mr. C. A. Jones.
Mr. G. Stapledon.
Mr. T. M. Shewell
Mr. W. M. Glover.
Mr. Geo. H. Creet.
Mr. Karunaranjan Dutt.
Mr. L. M. Snelgrove.
Mr. J. M. Ray.
Mr. G. S. E. Colville, by his Attorney Mr. T. G. Evers.
Mr. Eric Studd, by his Attorney Mr. T. G. Evers.
Mr. G. H. Fairhurst, by his Attorney Mr. C. B. Chartres.

The Notice calling the Meeting and also the Auditors' Report having been read and the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts taken as read, the following resolutions were submitted:—

Proposed by Mr. C. B. Chartres.
Seconded by Mr. L. M. Snelgrove.

That the Directors' Report, which has been circulated to the Shareholders, be adopted, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1924, as published, be passed as correct.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. G. Stapledon.
Seconded by Mr. G. H. Creet.

That Mr. C. A. Jones who retires at this date be re-elected a Director of the Company.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. L. M. Snelgrove.
Seconded by Mr. J. M. Ray.

That Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co be re-elected Auditors for the year.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

C. B. CHARTRES,
Chairman.
C19808

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders on Company's authorized forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office, 21, Sassoon Road, Poona, up to 12 hours on MONDAY, the 9th June, 1924, for purchase of about 150 tons of C. I. scrap and 50 tons of W. I. scrap at Poona and 150 tons of C. I. scrap at Sholapur. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment of Rs. 1,000 as deposit money. For details please apply to

J. TEMPLE,
Ag. District Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Poona.
C19806

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Nagato Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st May from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4694 of 1923.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW and another. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, and another. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of April, 1924, the following immoveable and moveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

SCHEDULE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, mill buildings, engines and boiler houses, bungalows, offices, chawls, godowns, warehouses, and other appurtenant buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhiwani in the District of Hissar and Registration Sub-district of Bhiwani, admeasuring about seventy bighs and seven biswas bearing Old Land Khatwani Nos. 322, 323, 325, 339, 340, 341, 344, 346, 350, 355, 367, and New land Khatwani Nos. 367, 336, 358, 364, 365, 370 and 388 and Khasra Nos. 445/2, 445/1, 447/1, 447/2, 850/2, 851/1, 849, 848, 844, 846/1, 846/2, 842, and 843 respectively containing by admeasurement the following areas that is to say Bigas 1, 3-4, 0-9, 0-9, 1-6, 10-16, 4-5, 4-3, 4-4, 20-2, 6-4, 15-13 and 4-11 and bounded as follows, that is on or towards the East by the Railway line of Rajputana Malwa Railway, on or towards the South by a public road and on or towards the North and West by fields.

SCHEDULE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Engine and Boiler of John Musgrave & Sons make of 1911—Engine 500 I.H.P.	
Lancashire Boilers 30' x 7'-6" with one superheater and Economiser	2
Spinning and Preparatory Machinery of Platt Bros make 1912.	
Hopper, Bale braker, and Exhaust Opener complete.	1
Inter Sctucher.	2
Finisher.	2
Crighton Opener.	1
Roving Waster Opener.	1
Hard Waste Opener.	1
Carding Engine 40" (card Clothing damaged and Tops Cylinder and Doffer Fillets Rusted)	40
Drawing-in Frames 3 heads (one machine incomplete)	5
Slubbing Frames (one machine incomplete)	5
Intermediate Frames.	5
Roving Frames of 160 spindles.	12
Roving Frames (2nd hand Asaley's make incomplete)	3
Ring Frames of 368 spindles.	2
Ring Frames of 300 spindles (Asaley's make 2nd hand incomplete)	5
Mules 912 spindles.	3
Mules 624 spindles.	1
Ring Frame Doubling 324 spindles.	2
Reels.	17
Reels (secondhand).	31
Bundling Press.	2
Weaving and Preparatory Machinery of Henry Livesey's make 1912.	
SIZING DEPARTMENT.	
Winding Machine.	5
Warping Machine.	6
Sizing Machine.	2
Tallow pan.	1
Sizing Tanks (Wooden).	2
Tubular Banding Machine.	1
Drawing-in-Frames.	8
Looms.	275
Looms (Twill motion and Drop box).	12
Calender.	1
Damping Machine.	1
Folding Machine.	2
Stamping Machine.	1
Hydraulic Baling Press with Pump.	1
MECHANIC SHOP.	
Lathe.	2
Shaping Machine.	1
Screwing Machine.	1
Drilling Machine.	2
Saw Machine with Bench complete.	1
Punching and Shearing Machine.	1
Grinding stone.	1
Blower Fan.	1
Humidifiers.	85
Fire service installation in the Mill.	
Fire service Pump.	1
Sprinkler installation in the Mill (slightly damaged)	
Sprinkler Pump.	1
Electric installation in the Mill (slightly damaged)	
Dynamo.	1
Humidifier Pump.	1
Cutter Machine.	1
Flour Mill.	1
Cameron Donkey Pump.	1
Oil Mills.	4
Lime Grinding Mill.	1
Ginning Machine.	1
Willow Machine.	1
Thread Extractor.	1
Shafting and Pulleys.	
Steam pipe range.	
Stores accessories spare parts now in the Mill premises.	
Grinding and Testing Machines.	

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys, for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19694

NOTICE.

Re: HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

THE POWERS OF ATTORNEY from time to time executed by our above-named clients, the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited, in favour of Mr. S.R. Khonkar, Manager and in favour of Dr. V.N. Bhajekar, erstwhile Local Director of the Bombay Branch of the Society have all been cancelled by a resolution of the Board of Directors of our clients passed at their meeting held on the 15th day of May, 1924, and the said Mr. S.R. Khonkar and Dr. V.N. Bhajekar have now no longer any connection with our said clients. All interested or concerned with our clients, particularly our clients Bombay Branch, are requested not to deal with the said Mr. S.R. Khopkar and Dr. V.N. Bhajekar for and on behalf of our said clients in any way whatsoever.

Bombay, 27th May, 1924.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited.
C19765

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAKANJI MORARJI DESAI, late of Bombay Hindu, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Pragji Soorbhai and Co., Commission Agents, Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai JIVKOREBAI, widow and relict and sole heir of the said Makanji Morarji Desai, deceased of Bombay Hindu, residing at Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MEHARBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. BATRA,

The 9th day of May, 1924.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C19689

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1619 of 1923.

BHUGWANDAS KHIMJI ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

SOMSHANKER GANPATISHANKER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of the Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Fofalwady Second Lane, Bulcshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 536, New No. 2616, Old Survey No. 60, New Survey No. 526 and Cadastral Survey No. 1663 and assessed by the assessor and collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5279, Street Nos. 16-6 and bounded, on or towards the West by the property of Bhanji Jadavji, on or towards the South by the Fofalwady First Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Jamnabai, widow of Kalidas Meghji and on or towards the North by the Fofalwady Second Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19697

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for cast iron pipes and specials are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 16th June, 1924. Particulars regarding requirements will be had from the Store Keeper on application. Each tender should be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAHAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Stores Department,
Date 23-5-1924.
C19816

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS, TRANSPORT COMPANIES, MAIL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF WELL-KNOWN BRITISH QUADS MOTOR LORRIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 6th June, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Compound of Messrs. Moor's Soda Water Factory at Lamington Road opposite the Byculla Club Compound the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
2 British Quad four wheel drive Chassis.
2 British Quad four wheel drive Lorries.

The Lorries can be inspected at any time between 11 a.m and 5 p.m. before the sale at the above address.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the Lorries removed within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1924.

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AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March 1923 and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavrao Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji [illegible] Husseinbhai and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the Mortgagees of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavrao Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,241 (six thousand two hundred and forty-one) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 15 and New Survey No. 7052 and Cadastral Survey No. 775 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A) 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F), and street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H, and 530I Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the Land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the Mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND ON BANDRA HILL, NEXT TO KHOJA SANITARIUM.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 2659 of 1923.

Messrs. Bhavanidas and Co. .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Gulam Hoosein Haji Hasam Noorani .... Defendant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Mr. Naimamal Bhimandas, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Gulam Hoosein Haji Hasam Noorani, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 8th day of June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), (if not sold by private treaty before this day), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being at Bandra Hill, in the Thana District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, being part of land bearing Survey No. 197-B and Entry No. 9, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the land of the Vendor, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. Pundol and partly by Government land and on or towards the North by Cane Road.

Private offers will be taken by the undersigned before the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office in No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JWELLERY CONSISTING OF PACKETS OF BRILLIANTS AND DIAMOND AND RUGBY BANGLES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1924, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Hiralal Maganlal who traded as Hiralal Maganlal and Co. and now adjudicated Insolvents the undermentioned Jewellery.

One packet marked C-241 Brilliants about 20-3 Raties.

One packet marked B.233 Brilliants about 28.2 Raties.

One packet madked C-241 Brilliants about 28½ Raties.

Four Brilliants and Rubies Bangles of which Brilliants are about 18 to 20 Raties 64 Rubies about 20 Raties.

Jewellery is on view.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and the balance the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ON DELISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of February, 1921 and expressed to be made between the Mortgagors. Abdul Rehman Haji Yacob and Hasan Haji Abdulla of the one part and the said Mahomedbhai I.M. Rowji of the othed part, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 7th daf of June 1924, at 4-30 u. m. (S.T.) at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors the said Abdul Rehman Haji Yacob and Hasan Haji Abdulla the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of foras tenure, situate at DeLisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the title deeds 6100 (six thousand and one hundred) square yards and according to the Collector's records 5895 (five thousand eight hundred and ninety-five) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 13812 and New Survey No. 2/3429 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality

under E Ward Nos. 7272 (1), 1 A, 1 B, 1C, (2) 7273 (1 to 4) 7276 (1, 2) and Street Nos. 176-176A 176B-176C, 178, 178A 178B 178C and bounded on or towards the East by the Delisle Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of Nowroji Rustomji Wadia on or towards the North partly by the property of Nowroji Sorabji Bulsara and partly by the property of Bai Fatmabai widow of Ismailji Dada and on or towards the South by the property of Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Mulla and Mulla attorneys for the said Mr. Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20621.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Keshavlal Poonjaram and Karunashanker Poonjaram, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of April 1922 and made between the said Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer of the one part and the said Keshavlal Poonjaram and Karunashanker Poonjaram of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 4th June 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses and shops standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Chakla Street formerly called Second Koombharwada Street and to the East side of the Dhobie Lane formerly called first Koombharwada Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty eight square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Record and two hundred and forty-four square yards and five-ninths of another square yard according to the old title deeds and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly and now belonging to Manekji Nusserwanji Petit, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly belonging to Haj Habib but now to Haroon Adam and partly by the property formerly belonging to Fazar Mahomed Essa but now to Joosab Sidick, on or towards the East by the Chakla Street and on or towards the West by Dhobie Lane and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 645 and 1282. New No. 6324, Old Survey Nos. 2/1017, 1015, 3/1015 and New Survey No. 2138 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Nos. 472 728 (2) and Street Nos. 203, 10 and 17-21 Chakla Street and Dhobie Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Morgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office, at Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE MULLS, JACCONETS, GREY SHIRTINGS, VOILE DE CHINE, LUSTELLE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd June 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of the Bank concerned:—

Safety razors, pen-knives, tool sets, pencils, pen holders etc!

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

One big lot of mulls, jacconets, grey shirtings etc.

2 cases of Voile De Chine and Lustelle, 20 pcs. in each case.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 5th June ,1924, at 3 p.m. at the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 3-4; Case No. 250; Dhobi Street and Bhajipala Street.

Building Street No. 188-190; Case No. 208; Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 863-869; 100-102; 114-118; Case No. 300; 313; 316; Jail Road East and First Nowrojee Hill Road.

S. P. Shed Y No. 2 Chinch Bunder Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 2nd June, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

72, Meadows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24972.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE OLDSMOBILE MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell bp public auction at their Rooms No. 72 Medows Street Fort by order of Messrs. Lalloobhai Ranchhoddas and on account and at the risk of Seth Abdulla Dadubhai Hasambhai.

1 Old mobile motor car 20-25 H.P. 6 Cylinder five seater No. Bom. 3830.

A deposit of 25 P.C. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 1ST BHOIWADA, BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manilal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and at the risk and account of Ratanbai widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Jagganath Raghunath Bhoi, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will on the 2nd day of June, 1924, at 5 p.m. sell by public auction on the premises the under-mentioned property free from all incumbrances.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being in First Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, admeasuring 70 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth be the same little more or less and assessed by the municipality under "C" Ward No. 5317, Street Nos. 92-94 and registered under new survey No. 572 and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Ranchhod Jadavji on or towards the East by the 1st Bhoiwada Road, on or towards the South by the property of Walibai and Gangadas Manordas and on or towards the West by a passage or gully and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Manilal & Co., at their office No. 27-33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1924.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

AGFA

PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS. FLASH LIGHTS ETC.



THE WONDERFUL

"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.

The cheapest on the market.

"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES, *Proprietors.*

Dalal Trading Co.,

73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.



GLARE PROTECTOR.

A much improved design of our original "Amulet" providing greater protection from sun-glare as the glasses completely cover the eyes while being much lighter and consequently more comfortable.

We will be very pleased to show you our "Super Amulet" and explain its advantages or send it by V. P. P.

With opaque side-wings, and fitted with "London smoke" or neutral tinted glass.	Fitted with Amber tint or "Raysophyll" Glasses and transparent side-wings.
Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 12.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office For India,
44, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon, and Simla.

INDIAN MADE GRIPE WATER

INFANTONE.

A sure remedy for the diseases of infancy, such as Flatulence, Gripe, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Whooping Cough and other disorders incidental to them at the time of cutting their teeth.

Price:—Annas 14 per bottle.

Sole Agent,

INFANTONE MFG. CO. of Hyderabad,

Post Box: 547, ... BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT LOVE-STORY EVER FILMED!

The Picturization of the world-famous Romance and stage success

A LADY of QUALITY

(8 REELS.)

A Thrilling Love Story of one of the World's Most Beautiful Women!

Wherever men gathered Clhlorinda Wildairs was toasted as the reigning beauty of the world. Women envied her, men made love to her in vain. Her heart was cold to all save one—and him she could not have!

Here is the achievement supreme in spectacular production, in tremendous and dazzling presentation of a riotously extravagant court that existed in the most romantic age of history.

A LADY OF QUALITY

A Magnificent Production of Frances Hodgson Burnett's Glorious Romance

STARRING

VIRGINIA VALLI

with MILTON SILLS

and a tremendous supporting cast

A HOBART HENLEY PRODUCTION

UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL

To-night : 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER, PALATIAL & POPULAR PICTURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Telephone No. 4[illegible]06.

Presents To-Night and this Week

The Screen's most Lovely Daring Popular Actress

Priscilla Dean

In Universal's Production De Luxe

'THE EXQUISITE THIEF'

And a Two-Reeled Universal's Super Century Comic

'NOBODY'S DARLING'

FEATURING

Baby Peggy

To-Night & To-Morrow 5 Shows at 3-45; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

Don't Miss this Grand Double Attraction!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

"THE CHILD THOU GAVEST ME"

With Lewis Stone and a Real All-Star Cast.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT"

Featuring CONSTANCE BINNEY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"

Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

One Week More!

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

has the pleasure to present

VIKRAM CHARITRA

OR

VIKRAM OUTWITTED

Produced By

Saraswati Film Co.

From the Story and Scenario by "VINODKANT"

Proving conclusively that "Intelligence is above Power"

Featuring

Miss TARA

Supported by Asubhai, Gopalji, Bandu, etc.

PRODUCED at Majestic Studio.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Presents

"KALA-NAG"

(The Triumph of justice)
in eight parts

Daily 5. 7. 9. and 11. p. m.

Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday

Extra shows at 3, p. m.

Price as usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

SEE & Enjoy

TO-MORROW AT 3-30 P. M.

The most Popular and Sensational Sangit Drama IN HINDI

Punjab Mail

To be Enacted By The

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Dramatic Co.,

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years

At The Elphinstone Theatre

Rates of Admission with Tax Extra:—

Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0, 1, As. 12 & 8.

Plan open at The Theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. & 3 to 7 p. m.

Proprietor—G. B. BHATE.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31st May, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—[illegible] except at Ambala humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest and the minimum in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 106 degrees at Hissar and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Allahabad and the minimum lower in the whole of the province. Allahabad recorded a maximum temperature of 113 degrees yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in upper Sind and west Rajputana and higher in lower Sind; the minimum was generally below the average in the whole of the division. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 108 degrees at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded over Rajkot and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual at Bhavnagar-Para, Veraval and Surat; night temperature was generally below normal in the division. The thermometer rose to 111 degrees at Bhavnagar-Para yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect except in the east Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was above normal in Berar and at Nagpur and Chanda; the minimum was higher than usual at Khandwa and lower at Jubbulpore. Both Nagpur and Chanda recorded a maximum temperature of 113 degrees yesterday.

The konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south of the division and clear or lightly clouded over the north. Humidity is in defect at Karwar. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. At Bombay, temperature attained a maximum value of 93.6 degrees (3 degrees above normal) and a minimum value of 83.4 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan and at Bijapur and the minimum in the first mentioned area only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 112 degrees at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts are Calicut 1.43 in., Cochin 1.87 in., Trivandrum 0.35 in., Bellary 0.37 in. and Masulipatam 0.11 in.

Forecast.—Conditions continue favourable for thunderstorms in the Peninsula.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 30th May 1924, issued from Simla.

The advance of the monsoon in the Bay is extending northwards and fairly heavy rain occurred in Lower Burma. Conditions are becoming unsettled in the southeast Arabian Sea. The western disturbance in the extreme north is feeble and is passing away eastwards. Temperature continues unusually low along the frontier and in the west Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma and the Madras Deccan and a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Mysore.

The chief amounts were:—Port Blair, Tavoy one and a half inches; Victoria Point, Rangoon one; Tavoy, Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu, Moulmein, Akyab four; Mergui, [illegible] three; Pashig one; Jalpaiguri two; [illegible] half; Jagdalpur, Belgaum one; Hanumkonda a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hr.	Minimum of past 24 hr.	Rainfall. Total 1st May	Departure 1st May to date
Punjab—				[illegible]
Multan ..	98.4	71.8	0 86	+1.[illegible]
Rawalpindi ..	97.6	67.3	2 86	+0.[illegible]
Lahore ..	99.8	70.0	1 60	[illegible]
Hissar ..	105.7	69.0	0 02	[illegible]
Ambala ..	105.8	76.8	0 51	+[illegible]
Delhi ..	103.8	77.3	0 62	
UNITED PROVINCES—				[illegible]
Agra	107.8	71.5	0 01	[illegible]
Mainpuri ..	111.3	72.3	0 37	[illegible]
Jhansi ..	109.8	75.2	0 18	+[illegible]
Cawnpore ..	109.8	71.6	0 58	[illegible]
Allahabad ..	113.1	77.8	..	
Sind—				[illegible]
Jacobabad ..	102.7	73.4	..	[illegible]
Karachi ..	98.2	77.1	..	
Rajputana—				[illegible]
Ajmer ..	101.6	75.8	1 37	[illegible]
Jaipur ..	105.7	75.2	0 21	[illegible]
Kotah ..	107.6	81.2	0 36	[illegible]
Mount Abu ..	85.0	70.4	..	
Kathiawar—				[illegible]
Bhuj	105.4	68.7	..	[illegible]
Dwarka ..	92.0	82.[illegible]	0 04	[illegible]
Veraval ..	99.[illegible]	73.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajkot ..	108.[illegible]	72.6	0 1[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhavnagar Para	111.4	75.[illegible]	0 2[illegible]	
Gujarat—				[illegible]
Surat ..	108.2	78.4	..	[illegible]
Ahmedabad ..	1[illegible]0.2	78.1	1.46	[illegible]
Deesa ..	10[illegible]	72.2	0.25	
Central India West—				[illegible]
Neemuch ..	104.[illegible]	73.0	1.02	[illegible]
Indore ..	10[illegible]	[illegible]	1.05	
Central Province—				[illegible]
Jubbulpore ..	108.[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Saugor ..	107.0	77.[illegible]	0.14	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	110.9	81.[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Khandwa ..	110.[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Akola ..	1[illegible]2	[illegible]	0.79	[illegible]
Amraoti ..	1[illegible]2.2	83.[illegible]	0.05	[illegible]
Nagpur ..	113.[illegible]	85.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chanda ..	113.0	[illegible]	0 0[illegible]	[illegible]
Raipur ..	107.0	83.1	[illegible]	
Konkan— ..				[illegible]
Bombay ..	93.[illegible]	83.[illegible]		[illegible]
Ratnagiri ..	91.3	8[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Mormugao ..	90.2	82.[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Karwar ..	88.[illegible]	79.[illegible]	..	
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon ..	105 1	73 [illegible]	..	−0.53
Ahmednagar	105.[illegible]	74.[illegible]	0.10	−0.41
Poona ..	103.4	75.[illegible]	..	−1.20
Sholapur ..	109.4	79.[illegible]	0 04	−0.5[illegible]
Bijapur ..	108.9	75.[illegible]	0.71	−0.55
Belgaum ..	92.[illegible]	[illegible]3.6	1 76	−0.7[illegible]
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	106.[illegible]	80.[illegible]	..	−0.[illegible]5
Nizamabad (Indr)	111.8	87.[illegible]	0.51	−0.10
Hyderabad ..	104.[illegible]	33.[illegible]	0.87	−[illegible].08
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	85.5	77.[illegible]	4.78	−1.47
Calicut ..	82.0	76.[illegible]	11.38	+2.35
Cochin ..	89.	76.[illegible]	7.32	−3.[illegible]
Ceylon—				
Colombo	85.[illegible]	76.[illegible]	10.81	+0.25
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore,				
Masulipatam	104.[illegible]	79.[illegible]	0 18	−1 1[illegible]
Bellary ..	1[illegible]	[illegible]	1.94	−0.02
Cuddapah ..	10[illegible]	[illegible]	1 12	−1 07
Madras ..	101.[illegible]	83.3	..	−1 07
Bangalore ..	86.[illegible]	69.8	2 45	−1.91
Coimbatore ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.64	−1.72
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.9[illegible]	−0.3
Negapatam ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	−1.6

AMERICAN COTTON.

MESSRS. NORDEN'S CROP REPORT.

New York, May 1,

We submit herewith our first monthly report on the COTTON CROP OF 1924-25 based on the replies received from our selected Southern correspondents, average date April 26.

The present indication as to acreage is for an INCREASE OF 4.17 PER CENT depending on weather conditions during the month of May and to some extent on the course of the market. The details are as follows, based on the estimate of the Bureau of Agriculture published on July 2nd, 1923, which will be revised on June 2nd:

	Acreage 1923-24	Average Percentage Increase	Average Percentage Decrease	Indicated Average 1924-25
North Carolina ..	1,704,000	3	—	1,755,120
South Carolina	2,049,000	5	—	2,151,450
Georgia	3,927,000	5	—	4,123,350
Alabama	3,312,000	2	—	3,378,240
Mississippi	3,353,000	—	3	3,252,410
Louisiana	1,316,000	3	—	1,355,480
Texas, N.		8	—	
„ C	14,077,000	6	—	* 15,034,236
„ S		6	—	
Oklahoma	3,357,000	5	—	3,524,850
Arkansas	3,025,000	—	4	2,094,000
Tennessee	1,193,000	—	2	1,169,140
Sundries	974,000	27	—	1,236,980
Total	38,287,000	4.17	—	39,885,256

* Average increase Texas 6.80 per cent.

The figures of PERCENTAGE PLANTED AND PERCENTAGE UP, increase or decrease in the use of COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS and PRESENT WEATHER CONDITIONS, are as follows, with our usual comparisons with the last four years:

	Percentage Planted	Percentage Up	Fertilizers Increase	Fertilizers Decrease	Weather Favourable	Weather Unfavourable
North Carolina ..	42	4	5	..	16	4
South Carolina ..	47	14	11	..	26	9
Georgia	44	24	8	..	18	14
Alabama	44	17	1	..	16	3
Mississippi	57	11	..	6	25	10
Louisiana	81	39	9	..	11	5
Texas, N.	53	8	9	..	13	10
„ C	40	9	7	..	24	4
„ S.	52	24	2	..	17	5
Oklahoma	19	2	1	..	13	4
Arkansas	50	7	8	..	27	4
Tennessee	28	2	6	..	10	2
Total ..	46	13	5	..	216	74
Reduced to percentage ..	46	13	5	..	74	26
1923-24	31	11	23	..	42	58
1922-23	36	14	2	..	48	52
1921-22	33	12	..	30	19	81
1920-21	45	13	2	..	38	62

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK, as it appears to our correspondents, regardless of what may happen later, is as follows:

PRESENT OUTLOOK.

	Brilliant	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Rather Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Disastrous.
North Carolina			2	6	7	4	1	..	..
South Carolina		1	2	7	15	8	1	1	..
Georgia			2	7	13	4	4	2	..
Alabama			2	3	9	3	1	1	..
Mississippi	1	1	7	5	13	5	2	1	..
Louisiana		1	1	5	6	3	..	..	..
Texas, N.	1	2	1	6	8	3	2	..	..
„ C.		3	4	9	11	1	..	..	..
„ S.			1	2	9	6	3	1	..
Oklahoma			1	5	8	2	..	..	1
Arkansas		3	7	10	10	..	1	..	..
Tennessee	1	2	2	3	2	2	..	..	..
Total	3	13	32	68	111	41	15	6	1
Reduced to percentage ..	1	5	11	24	38	14	5	2	..
1923-24			12	11	31	21	15	9	1
1922-23	1		11	16	35	19	9	8	1
1921-22			3	10	24	24	17	19	3
1920-21		1	5	7	21	22	19	24	1

It will be seen that the START OF THE CROP IS GENERALLY FAVOURABLE. Since our correspondents mailed their reports, however, WEATHER CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN DECIDEDLY UNFAVOURABLE.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 30 May, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 [illegible] and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.726 in
Temperature of Air	87.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.1 „
Dew Point	75.5 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	69% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	2.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	93.6 „
Minimum	82.2 „
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	NW,SSW,W,WSW
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	91 miles

Mr. V. V. Sreenivasa Iyengar, High Court Vakil, Mr. G. H. E. Jackson I.C.S. and Mr. H. D. C. Reilly, I.C.S. have been appointed acting Judges of the Madras High Court in the vacancies caused by some of the Judges availing themselves of leave in continuation of midsummer holidays.—A.P.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Ex-Service Association of India intends to repeat its last year's celebration of the Armistice or the Poppy Day throughout India by arranging through its various branches entertainments, collections and sales of poppies in aid of the fund administered under its auspices.—A. P.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m	h m	h. m	h. m.
Sat.	31	14 57	30 0	5 5	13 11
	June	10 25	28 5	17 42	17 5
Sun.	1	10 59	27 5	4 16	16 7
		22 37	26 5	16 50	19 7
M.	2	11 32	27 9	4 47	16 4
		23 10	26 0	17 28	19 5
Tu.	3	12 5	27 11	5 21	16 2
		23 43	26 0	18 7	19 5
W.	4	12 37	27 11	5 52	16 2
		..	..	18 42	19 5
Th.	5	0 16	25 10	6 25	16 4
		13 9	27 10	19 21	19 8
F.	6	0 50	25 6	6 57	16 8
		13 41	27 7	20 0	19 10

RUBBER.

London, May, 30

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July/Aug. 11—
Plantation First Latex Crepe June 10 1/
Tone:—Very little business.

LINSEED.

London, May. 30.

LINSEED Calcutt Pure Basis Bags
M J Sellers .. ..
Tone—Steady but very little doing.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot net
May/June Buyers. ..
No change in prices.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	London, May, 30
Tele Transfers	£ 1/4 15/16 Firm
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—7 „
Bar Silver Spot	£ 35 Dull

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 31. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1/4 7/8
Doc Acceptance 3/m/s	1/5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	540
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	174
Shanghai	239
Japan	133
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

	London, May 30
Rentes 3%	52 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35
„ 2 months hence ..	34 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Continental buying and bears covering sellers are holding back steady.

Interest day to day loan	2 3/8
„ 7 days market loans	2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, May 30.
Stockholm	16.28
Christiania	31.45
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	24.46
Belgium	94.25
Athens .. .. .. Yesterdays	222.50
Prague	147.25
	London, May 30.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	83.00
„ „ „ Germany	18,225,000,000.0 0
„ „ „ „ Italy ..	98.82
	New York, May 30.
Demand Bills	Closed.

DISCOUNTS.

	London, May 30.
DICSOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes ..	22 3/4
TIN LOCK	299 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, May 30.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 1/2 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	£ 92 3/8 „
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	100 7/8+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 3/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	47—nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 7/8 unchgd
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	57 7/8—7/8
	London, May, 30.
Conversion Loan	£ 77 15/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	„ 103—
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	„ 114—

GOLD.

Bombay, May 31.

Ready :—25-15—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Geth	25-15-0	25-15-6	25-14-6	25—15—6
Asod	26-0-0	26-0-6	25-15-9	26—1—0

Teji Mandi :—
Geth 0—3—6
Vaida
Asods 0—6—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, May 31

Ready :—83—8—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 a.m
Geth	83-8-0	83-13-0		83—13—0
Asod	83-15-0	84-4-0		84—4—0

Teji Mandi,
Geth 1—6—0
Vaida
Asod 2—2—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Steady

SHARES

London, May 30.

Chartered Bank	£ 20—
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133
National Bank	£ 45 1/2
Eastern „	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	£ 12 3/4

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 31

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th May, 1924.

Cotton	3,426	Bales
Wheat	20,948	Cwts
Linseed	22,114	„
Rapeseed etc.	1,620	„
Gingellyseed	683	„
Poppyseed	105	„
Groundnuts	1,201	„
Castorseed	3,645	„
Rice	109,138	„
Myrabollams	4,242	„
Cottonseed	3,117	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2,508	„
Juwar	618	„
Masur	Nil	
Barley	1,343	„
Bajri	3,631	„
Coal	3,664	Tons

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 31.

To-day Reuter reported about 25 points higher in Liverpool whilst New York market was reported closed. The rise in the Liverpool market was due to reports of bad weather. The reports which are now coming to hand concerning the new American crop are generally of an unfavourable nature and at the moment we can see nothing in the situation which would indicate weakness in the near future. However, there is plenty of time for the weather to change for the better and should an improvement set in and be of any duration we may see temporary setbacks.

As regards the position of our market, a considerable strength developed yesterday and rates jumped up sharply. The advance in values has not been due to any great activity but is the result of a generally more optimistic feeling regarding the situation as a whole.

In view of a slight advance reported from Home, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning for new crop April-May Broach at Rs. 538½. At the outset prices gave way on Jobbers' selling to Rs. 537 but later steadily began to improve on Marwari operators buying to Rs. 539½ and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 540. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the market opened at Rs. 541¼ and advancing to Rs. 543½ on buying by Offices and Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 541½ at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Marwari Jobbers. Fine Oomra for July delivery opened to-day at Rs. 579 and on a prominent Japanese House selling the rate declined to Rs. 578. Around this level, Commission Houses bought which caused the rate to improve to Rs. 579½. On scattered selling the market once again gave way to Rs. 578 and at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 579½; whilst new Oomra for December/January after having opened at Rs. 499 gradually began to rise upward to Rs. 502 on free buying by a leading Japan House. Since then a reaction set in owing to general selling and the value gave way to Rs. 499 but the rate quickly recovered on continued buying by the Japan House and at 4 p.m. closed at Rs. 502/3. F. G. M. G. Bengal for July delivery was nominally quoted at Rs. 549 and for December/January at Rs. 460.

The demand for Ready cotton yesterday was fairly satisfactory, with both European and Japanese Shippers showing considerable activity. Sales of about 5,000 bales were put through yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

		Bombay, May 31. 6-30 P.M
Fully Good Broach	April/May 1924	541 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	551
Fully Good Bengal	Dec Janry	462
Fine Oomra	..July ..	582 1/2
Fine Oomra	..Dec/Janry..	505

COTTON.

	Liverpool, May, 30. Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	3,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp-	5 0
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	350
Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans Spot Limited demand		18.49
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		24.00
New York 11 a.m.	..July	29.75
(As known in Liverpool	..Oct.	25 96
at closing time)	..Jan.	..
New Orleans 10 a. m.	..July	29.79
	..Oct.	25.96

New York and New Orleans markets are closed on 31st instant.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 31 Today's price.
May	18.23+.06
June	..
July	17.58+.10
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct	15.72+.10
Nov.	..
December	..
January	15.19+.11
Feb.	..
Mar.	15.02+.10
April	..
May	..
Egyptians May	23 65
„ July	21.30
„ Nov.	19.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 30 To-day's Price
May	..
June	18.17+.44
July	17.97+.72
August	17.48+.75
September	16.94+.80
October	16.31+.85
November	15.62+.44
December	15.34+.29
January	15.19+.25
February	15.05+.24
March	14.98+.18
April	14.92+.20
May	14.82+.20
Tone—Steady.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, May 30 To-day's Price
May	22.55+.55
June	22.05+.47
July	21.65+.47
August	21.35+.37
September	21.05+.27
Oct.	20.25+.17
Nov.	19.66+.13
December	19.56+.13
January	19.46+.13
Feb.	19.41+.13
Mar.	19.31+.13
April	19.31+.13
May	19.31+.13

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 30.
M.G. Bengal	12.20
„ „ Good	12.80
„ „ Fully Good	13.00
„ „ Fine	12.75
No. 1 Oomra Good	13.25
„ „ Fully Good	13.75
M. G. Fine	13.60
„ „ Broach, Good	14.00
„ „ Fully Good	14.40
M. Broach, G. Fine	12.10
„ Scinde, Good	12.50
„ „ Fully Good	12.90
Fine	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, May 30
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	
„ „ to Continent	
Futures at New York	
„ „ July	
„ „ October	
„ „ Dec.	
„ „ Jan.	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	31.05+.17
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	
Futures „ „ July ..	29.84+.23
„ „ „ October ..	26.02+.26
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	..

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES COTTON.

	Liverpool, May, 30. To-day's prices
May ..	18.17+.28
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C July ..	17.48+.23
Liverpool .. Oct.	15.62+.16
Jan. ..	15.06+.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTIS.

	London, May 30.
Total Actual Export	9,000
„ Forwarded	47,000
„ Imports	43,000
„ Stock	597,000
Actual Weekly Sales	25,000

WHEAT.

London, May 30.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M sellers	44/
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	43/
AUSTRALIAN M/J Sellers ..	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid-Re-Sellers	32/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi M/J Sellers	46/3
Wheat soft Red Karachi M/J Value	45/3
Tone :—Wheats Inactive, Karachi wheats:—Easier.	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. June Shipment to United Kingdom .. and 45/ for April shipment to portugal	43/3
Wheat, Carg, south Australian Shipment by 17th June to United Kingdom,	4/8

SEEDS.

London, May 30.

Linseed La Plata Argentine opened firmer but closed about unchanged at £17 5/8 buyers for May/June.

Cottonseed closed quiet at £9 15/16 paid for May/June.

Castorseed Bombay £24 7/8 May/June sellers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 31. (6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 9 0	10 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 6 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	79 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar-50-50 ..	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 6 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 8 6
Groundnuts M/J ..		71 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/J	16 4 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad		72 10 0
Cotton Seed J/J ..		5 8 6

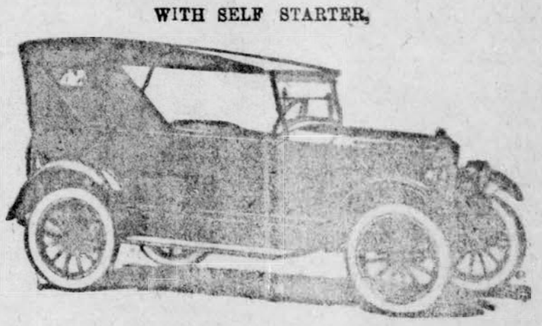
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METALS

	London May 30
English best Selected copper ..	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	£ 61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter ..	nominal 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

BRASS.

	Bombay May 31. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	0	0
Do ..	1	62	4	0
Do ..	1 1/4	62	4	0
Do	1 1/2	62	4	0
Do	1 3/4	63	0	0
Do	2	63	0	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, May 31. per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/	72	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	72	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	70	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	70	0	0
Copper	2/	70	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Khai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62	0	0
„ „ „ 1		60	0	0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		70	0	0
American Copper 3/4 1,		72	0	0
„ 1 to 1 1/4		72	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May, 31. per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0	15	6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	6
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	9
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	6
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	6
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan	..No. 40-1	1	11	9
Japan	..No. 42-2	1	14	3
Japan	..No. 20	1	3	0
Japan	..No. 32	1	8	3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May, 30.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June/ Sellers	21/9
July Sellers	20/10 1/2
July/Sept. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	21/1
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	21/1
Yesterdays Cuban sugar May sellers	19—

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, May 31, 5 p.m.

The market for Ready Sugar opened to-day with a drop of 6 As. and maintained the initial levels with very little purchase enquiries. New Crop market opened slightly better than yesterday's closing levels and maintained a steady tone throughout. Java market is telegraphed to be easier. In response to the weaker tone of Java market, decline in New Crop prices in the local market is notunlikely.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions amount to 2300 bags, showing a very scattered demand for Spot Sugar.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate which gives some interesting information about the coming Crops:—

"Crop.—The last crop has yielded 201,000 tons of Sugar of all grades; the coming one promises to be much better, the season having been very favourable up to now."

"If the season continues good, the estimate is 235,000 tons and possibly more. The hurricane season as you know is over and it is practically certain that the above estimate will be reached."

The following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar. Ready. Rs. 23/10 per Cwt.

Java Sugar. Transhipment. Ex. Bond 18/8 per Cwt.

Java Sugar. Shipment. June Sh. 22/1 per F.B.H.

Java Sugar. Shipment June-July Sh. 21/7 per F. B. H.

Java Sugar: Shipment July-Sept Sh. 21 per F. B. H.

SPORTING NEWS.

KIRKEE RACES.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 31.

THE AUNDH STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Handicaps for horses that have run in Ganeshkhind Stakes on 1st day.

7 Fnd. Battery R. F. A. SAFA, 115 yards, Bdr. Bennett 1
26th Battery R. F. A. BUBBLES, 85 yards, Sgt. Lee 2
72nd Battery R. F. A. LAUGHING SACKS, 60 yards, Sgt. McQuain 3

Also ran:—Tinker 80 yards, Pompey 100 yards, Fritz 100 yards, Took 100 yards, St. Juck 110 yards, Stockings 110 yards.

Betting:—Even money Laughing Sacks, 3 to 1 against Safa, 5 Tinker and Stockings, from 8th to 15th on.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6; Places Rs. 2-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 4.

THE BALE STAKES.—Distance ½ mile.

Highweight handicap for Polo ponies.

Mr L C Winston's SIR NIGEL, 11-5, Col Gill 1
Capt C M Duncan's DORIS, 10-0, Capt Walshe 2

Two ran.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Sir Nigel, 2 to 1 against Doris.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 3-8.

THE SULTAN STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Highweight handicap for Arabs.

Mr S R A Wahab's MOOBDIR, 10-7, Capt Walshe 1
Mr K A Irani's RED SILK, 9-4, Col Gill 2
Mr J K Irani's SPARK, 9-7, Lt Colhoun ... 3

Also ran:—Snowdon 9-0.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Moobdir, 3 to 1 against Red Silk, 4 to 1 Spark, 12 Snowdon.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4; Places Rs. 4 and Rs. 3.

THE WANOWRIE STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Handicap for horses that have been entered in the Swan Stakes on 1st day catchweights.

Mr A R Bray Brooke's THE PEACH, 220 yards, Owner 1
Mr L A T Spencer's BUNGOH, 220 yards, Owner 2
Mr H O Lovell's WONK EYE, 220 yards, Mr McKeen 3

Also ran:—Lady Mine 100 yards.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Wonk Eye, 5 to 2 against Bungoh, 3 to 1 Lady Mine, 4 to 1 The Peach

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 7.

THE LANCE STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

Highweight handicap for chargers and hunters that entered for charger stakes on 1st day.

Capt E L Griffith William's DARK NIGHT, 12 7, Capt Walshe 1
Mr G McElliyott's APPLEWOOD, 10-5, Maj Scott 2
Capt C M Duncan's FAIR MAC, 9-12 (cd 10-3), Capt Convers 3

Also ran:—Creaghduff 11-9, Raja 10-5.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Dark Night, 3 to 1 against Applewood, threes Creaghduff, twenties others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 5-8; Places Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 4-8.

THE HUNTLEY STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Highweight handicap for horses.

Lt-Col G Gill's LUCY CARMER, 10-13, Owner 1
Capt S Walshe's MAY BOY, 9-12, Owner 2
Staff Sergt Caswell's MRS. J, 7-0 (cd 9-8), Lt Colhoun 3

Three ran.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Lucy Carmer, 9 to 4 against May Boy, 20 to 1 Mrs. J.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4-8.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 31.

Derby betting is as under: 6 to 1 Diophon offered and 13 to 2 taken, 10 to 1 St. Germans, 100 to 8 Sansovino taken and offered.

LONDON, May 30.

The following is the latest Derby betting: Seven to one Tom Pinch, fifteen to two Diophon, hundred to nine Dawson City and Bright Knight, hundred to eight St. Germans, hundred to seven Sansovino, twenty-five to one Hurstwood, Parmenio and Knight of the Garter, forty to one Spalpeen taken and offered, ten to one Defiance offered, fifty to one Woodend taken and offered.—Reuter.

Newmarket 31st.—The King's Derby candidate, Knight of the Garter was not exercised this morning owing to two small eruptions that have broken out on the colt's leg. Its condition is now improving and it is hoped he will be able to run for the Derby.—Reuter.

The following have been scratched for Derby:—

Reggio at 7 minutes past 1 yesterday afternoon.

Shambles at 9 to-day.—Reuter.

GOLF IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 31.

At Leeds, to-day, in 1000 guineas professional golf tournament semi-final A. Compston of North Manchester beat George Duncan of Hangar Hill by 4 and 3. Fred Robson of Cooden Beach beat J. Gaudin of Alwoodley by 3 and 2.—Reuter.

SEMI FINALS,

At St. Andrews, in the amateur golf championship semi-finals, Cambridge Captain and English International Storey beat Wethered (holder) by two holes. Holderness (exholder) beat W. Murray of West Hill by 3 and 2

CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS.

The sixth Round of amatuer golf championship was played in drizzling rain to-day before a large crowd of spectators. Storey beat John Caven by 2 and 1. Wethered beat the Irish Champion J. MacCormack by 3 and 1. Murray beat Kyle by 3 and 2. Holderness beat Harris by 2 and 1. Wethered who began the tournament brilliantly fell away indifferently defeating MacCormack and Storey's defeat of Caven, who was in wonderful form and the chief Scottish hope, boded ill for the champion.

SEMI-FINAL.

In the semi-final, Wethered started well. Storey was one up at the 4th. Wethered won the 5th and halved the 6th, 7th and 8th. Storey holed for a brilliant three at the ninth hole. Wethered at squared 11th, took the lead at the 14th and halved the 15th. Storey squared at the 16th and won the 17th and 18th.

Holderness and Murray turned all square. Then the ex-champion by his brilliant putting took the lead at the 12th, won the 13th and halved the 13 and 14th. Murray bunkered at the 16th Holderness not having to hole out.—Reuter.

THE DERBY.

1½—Miles RUN ON 4th June at Epsom.

THE OAKS.

1½—Miles RUN ON 6th June at Epsom.

STARTING PRICE COMMISSIONS EXECUTED ON ALL PRINCIPAL ENGLISH RACES.

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PROFESSIONAL GOLF.

LONDON, May 31.

At Leeds in the Thousand Guineas Professional Golf Tournament Final Fred Robson (Cooden Beach) beat A. Compston (North Manchester) at fortieth hole.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICANS VS. SCOTLAND.

MATCH DRAWN.

LONDON, May 31.

At Edinburg, to-day, South Africans made 186. (Blanckenberg scoring 47). Scotland made 163 for 4 and declared. Kerr made 50 not out. Africans made 59 for 2. The match was drawn.—Reuter.

ENGLISH CRICKET

LONDON, May 30.

Middlesex beat Yorkshire by innings and 152 runs. Yorkshire made 192 and 141 Middlesex made 485 for 8 and declared, (Dales scoring 1[illegible], Stevens 1[illegible], Lee [illegible] and Mann 79.)

England beat the Rest by three wickets. Rest in first innings made 295 (Holmes making 86). In second innings Rest made 190, Tate taking 4 for 39 and Parkin 4 for 56. England made 270 (Fender making 81) and 125 for 7 (Woolley scoring 72.)

Essex beat Notts on first innings. Duglay in first innings made 102 not out. For Notts Gunn in second innings made 112.

Gloucester beat Surrey on first innings. Surrey made 165 and 25. Gloucester made 184 for 9 and declared. When they had made 53 for 7, rain interfered.

Lancashire beat Kent on first innings. E. Tyldesley in second innings made 1[illegible] not out.

Somerset beat Cambridge University by 1[illegible] runs.

LONDON, May 31.

Closing cricket scores for the first day. Rain interfered everywhere. Notts made 47 for 2, at the close. The match between Surrey and Essex was not played. Glamorgan made 60 for 6.

Sussex made 166, Bowley scoring 63 and White taking 6 for 45. Somerset made 31 for 3.

Yorkshire made 109 for 5, Leyland and Robinson making 72 and 74 respectively, both not out.

At Manchester the match between Lancashire and Warwickshire was not played.

Derby made 177 for 5, Carter making 50 not out.

Gloucester made 209, Kennedy taking 4 for 46. Hampshire made 30 for 2.

CRICKET IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, May 31.

At Glasgow 2,000 spectators witnessed a cricket match between Scotland and the South Africans. The wicket was soft. Scotland scored 36. Meintjes took 4 for 19, Dixon 4 for 14 and Nupen 2 for 2. This is the lowest total ever made against the South Africans. The South Africans scored 204 for 3, Catterall and Commaille contributing 72 and 52 respectively.—Reuter.

FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

VILLA BEAT ASH.

LONDON, May 31.

New York.—In the match for the World's Fly-weight Championship Pancho Villa (Holder) decisively beat Frankie Ash on points.

LATER.

Villa carried his relentless attack on Ash throughout the fifteen rounds and won appeared that he might succeed but Ash 11[illegible] pounds.—Reuter.

Villa frantically tried for a knockout in the closing rounds. In the thirteen it happened that he might suceed but Ash pluckily survived, though several times he was staggering about. The Englishman often countered the attacks but his blows carried no force. Villa was warned several times against his using backhand punch and hitting after the bell. There were ten thousand spectators.—Reuter.

St. Andrews, 31st.—Holderness of Walton Heath, [illegible] Champion, beat E. Storey, Cambridge University captain, by 3 and 2.

NO ADMISSION TO INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Have you ever heard of a Government Post Office standing on a historically public thoroughfare put out of bounds to the children of the soil by a foreign sojourner? But this is exactly what has happened in blessed Assam to-day!

In Mouza Holongapar in Jorhat Subdivision there is the Post and Telegraph Office of Nakachari. Since its establishment more than 30 years ago, people of all communities in the jurisdiction, have been utilising this Post Office without obstruction or interference of any kind from aunywhere. I also have always been going to the said Post Office, on wheels, by the public and the only road leading thereto without meeting with any obstruction to my lawful passage.

But since a week ago, *Indians of all classes and communities* are being unlawfully held up and detained near the Post Office; and in most cases forced to return without being permitted to reach the Post Office and transact their business!

This encroachment on the lawful right and privilege of the *Indians only* is being committed by a certain Mr. Dutton, European, Manager of the Kakajan Tea Estate who have their Tea plantations on the adjoining lands. Since the 20th instant, he has been obstructing the road by the erection and closure of a gate near the Post Office and posting of pickets at other points. *Europeans, on all kinds of conveyances and at all hours are permitted to pass freely, but whenever an Indian lady or gentleman approaches the Post Office on a car, carriage or a cart, there is Mr. Dutton's "Halt: and go back" at the gate!*

I have myself, up to the time of writing, been obstructed and detained two days (on 22nd and 24th instant) by the said European Tea-Garden-Manager in person and by proxy. He has been doing the same, countless times during the week, to the Indian ladies and gentlemen going to the King's Post Office on business. It is needless to mention what this tyranny has meant to the time, purse and prestige of the Indians. The nuisance committed is so obnoxious and illegal that we are really at a loss to think why the Deputy Commissioner and the Post-Master-General have taken absolutely no step whatsoever to stop it as yet; although they have been and are still being duly wired to by the sufferers about these assaults and obstructions of Mr. Dutton and his party of paid hooligans.

It is already a week since Mr. Dutton has evidently taken possession of the King's Post Office at Nakachari, the only road leading thereto and the Indian public's birthright of citizenship; and there is Mr. C. S. Gunning, the Deputy Commissioner and "Ma-Bap" of Jorhat, sitting in his office calmly scrawling his signatures—inspite of a continuous bombardment of telegraphic complaints and commands from the sufferers!!

And the Government? What about its "144 C.P.C." and Law and Orders? Where is the "Steel Frame" now? Have they classified Assam with "General Smut's Zemindary of South Africa?" Who will explain?—Yours, etc.,

M. N. PHOOKUN.

Maikuri,
Nakachari P. O. (Assam).
May 27.

N.B.—Please note that this very letter was sent to be posted at Nakachari this morning at 9 a.m. Mr. Dutton has sent my Mail bearer back from the road without permitting him to go to the Post Office. Consequently I am compelled to post it at Saleng P.O. which is not my jurisdiction.

M. N. PHOOKUN.
1 p.m. 27th May, 1924.

SPORTS AT MOUNT ABU.

Sports were arranged by the Indian visitors of Mount Abu on the Empire Day, especially through the efforts of Dr. K. G. Naik, Professor of Chemistry, Baroda. Almost all the Gujarati, Deccanee and Parsee families heartily joined in the sports and vied with one another to make the celebration a complete success. Boys and girls of all ages joined in the various races; gentlemen and ladies also participated. Some interesting and amusing items such as, 'Musical Chair,' 'Thread and Needle,' 'Chetty breaking,' etc., were arranged for the ladies; while equally good items such as, 'Bun and Treacle,' 'Lemon and Bucket,' 'Chetty breaking,' 'Tug of war,' etc., were drawn up for the gentlemen. The evening's programme having been gone through, every one dispersed with warm wishes for the next day's gathering which was arranged on the premises of 'Santi Sadan.'

At 5 p.m. on the 25th instant all the visitors assembled again to witness the prize distribution to the winners of the different races and to partake of the dinner arranged for the occasion. At the request of the Committee Mr. Hiralal Nanavati very kindly consented to preside. In requesting Mr. Nanavati to do so, the Secretary Doctor Naik gave the history of the annual sports and requested those assembled, with the same emphasis as last year, to organise a Club for the visitors. He mentioned that last year the Thakore Saheb of Sanand who presided at the prize distribution, promised to help the starting of a Club with a handsome donation. He added that as long as the various Princes, Darbars, Mill owners and the munificient gentry visited Mount Abu, one should always hope to get this idea materialised and that too very soon.

Mrs. Sumangauri Hiralal Nanavati gave away the prizes which consisted of beautiful small articles of silver of daily utility. The prize distribution being over, the President Mr. Nanavati repeated in very strong terms, the appeal made last year, on the necessity of a Club and a recreation ground at Mount Abu for Indians visitors other than Ruling Chiefs. He mentioned that it was a matter of pride and pleasure that the Indian visitors of Mount Abu have made a modest beginning in this direction under Doctor Naik's very able organization by having really enjoyable sports and amusements every year, which are undoubtedly the best means of uniting the different communities of India as well as of affording them means for recreation and physical culture.

The Bengalee residents of Cawnpore assembled in a meeting under the auspices of the Banga Sahitya Samaj to record their deep and irrecoverable loss at the sudden and untimely death of Sir Ashutosh Mukherji and conveyed their sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH.

DR. NAIDU'S IMPRESSIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, May 31.

Satyagraha at Vaikom continues. Yesterday the District Magistrate Kottayam issued an order under police regulation, prohibiting Doctor Varadarajulu Naidu Salem and Swami Bodheswarananda Arya Samajist from delivering speeches within Kottayam District for 15 days.

Dr. Naidu in accepting the order wrote thereon that the Prohibition Order was needless as he was just leaving for Podanur where he had to preside over a Labour Conference to be held there on Sunday. He regretted, therefore, that he could not disobey immediately. He however stated he would return to Vaikom soon and lead the campaign himself.

Swami Bodheswarananda now awaits instructions from the Secretary, Arya Samaj as to whether he should disobey the same or not. Dr. Naidu reached Ernakulam last night and left for Podanur this morning.

Messrs. Santhanam and Thangaperumal Pillai have returned to Tamil Nadu. Mr. Rajagopalachari addresses a public meeting at Alleppey to-day, and goes to Varkala to interview His Holiness Sri Narayani Guru with a view to discuss the situation. He reaches Trivandrum on the 4th, and will probably visit leaders now in prison. He then returns to Salem.

Mr. Charkravartai Aiyengar has been removed to Shertallay where he will be confined for the remaining period of his sentence.

The Satyagraha Committtee has decided to start classes in spinning, carding and Hindi at the Asram for the benefit of volunteers.

DR. V. NAIDU'S MESSAGE.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu has issued a message regarding the situation at Vaikom. He says arrangements have been made to continue the fight to any length of time, that the Travancore Government seems to be a priestly autocracy, in spite of the Liberal Dewan at its head. While realising the difficulties of the Maharajah he is trying to maintain the law, good or bad. It is purely a humanitarian struggle. He admires the coolness, gift and courtesy of State officials which are in striking contrast to the ways of the British officials who usually bungle and mismanage such matters. He refers to his interview with Mr. Ramasamy Naicker, and points out that there is nothing to complain regarding the treatment meted out to him. The cell he is locked in is very small, dark, and instantary. He suggests that a Jatha of caste Hindus should proceed to Trivandrum as advised by Mahatma Gandhi to represent their views in support of the campaign to the Maharajah and that a hartal all over Kerala should be held in sympathy with the cause. He concludes that if Government persists in the present policy of prohibition, and externment, very soon the crisis will reach a climax, and will end a sure victory for Satyagrahis. He considers that the authorities are abusing their discretion in prohibiting the speeches.

"HARASSMENT BY THE POLICE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen your article in your "Notes of the Day" under the heading of "Harassment by the Police," in your paper of the 21st instant. It may be quite a different thing, if a crowd collects in front of stalls or show windows voluntarily, because in that case they wait there only for a few minutes, and then pass on. Thus, there is at a time, not a very large number of people, so as to obstruct the traffic. But the practice of some of the shopkeepers to induce the people to collect before their shops is certainly very objectionable, and such persons ought to be liable to be prosecuted for causing obstruction to traffic. Along the junction of Thakurdwar Road and Girgaum Road, there are two shops which sell piece-goods by auction all throughout the day. The crier stands right in the front of the shop with a piece of cloth in his hand, shouting at the top of his voice, a bid which he may have received. This bid advances by one anna or two annas at the most, and it takes sometimes nearly fifteen minutes, till an article is knocked down. This naturally induces the passers by to collect near the shop in large numbers, and it will be easily realised that the footpath is thus completely blocked up and a great obstruction is caused to the people using the same. It is therefore much desirable to keep the footpaths open from obstruction in such crowded and narrow roads, like the Girgaum road.

Yesterday, I was waiting near this place for the tram car, when I noticed that as soon as some persons collected near the shop, a police sepoy who was sitting close by the shop, approached the people and asked them either to move away or to go into the shop. He was seen doing this a number of times, and if the Police Commissioner has made this arrangement he deserves credit for same. But I do not know if it will be possible for him to keep a sepoy near all such shops, which are scattered in many parts of the city, recently. Besides, it is said that owners of such shops very often swindle the poor persons. They would withdraw the sale of a certain article, or sometimes at the slightest excuse, they forfeit the deposits, which they may have received in advance. We trust that the Police Commissioner will look into this matter, and will relieve the poor and ignorant people, who are generally victims of such shops.—Yours, etc.,

K.S.W.

Bombay, May 26.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A PAGDI SUIT.

Jethalal Sangji Sonawala

vs.

Bai Parvatibai, widow and Executrix of Lalsingh Manshingh, and 2. Kissonsingh Bhagwansingh.

The plaintiff stated that he was a tenant of defendant No. 1. The defendant No. 2 is her nephew and acts as her agent for collecting rents and managing the first defendant's immoveable properties. The plaintiff desired to rent rooms on the 2nd floor of the Lalsingh Building. He was told by the son of defendant No. 1 that unless he paid a *pagdi*, the rooms in question would not be let out to him. The plaintiff thereupon agreed to pay *pagdi* demanded by the son of the defendant No. 1, and owing to his absence from Bombay, the defendant 2 recovered from the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 in the month of Asso, 1917 and Rs. 500 more in the following month of Kartik for *pagdi*. The plaintiff, who was a large dealer in gold, had entered the payments of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 made for *pagdi* in the rough regular cash books of his shop with full details. One of these entries spoke of Rs. 125 as having been paid to the defendant 2 for 'pansupari.' The plaintiff filed this suit to recover from the defendant No. 1, or in the alternative from defendant No. 2, if she denied receipt of the said payments the said two sums making in all Rs. 1500 and Rs. 175 for interest thereon. The plaintiff claimed the said sums as moneys had and received by either of the defendants to the plaintiff's use, or as for moneys received for a void or an illegal consideration or as moneys paid and recoverable for want of consideration. The defendant No. 1 denied having received the said two sums as *pagdi* as alleged or having authorised defendant No. 2 to receive them. She also denied that defendant No. 2 managed her properties as alleged. Without prejudice the defendant No. 1 pleaded limitation contending that the 6 months' period of limitation allowed by Section 8 of the Rent Act for recovery of excess rent by a tenant applied to a claim for *pagdi* also. The defendant No. 1 further denied the claim for interest and joined in the defences of defendant No. 2. At the hearing, the son of defendant No. 1 denied the agreement alleged by the plaintiff and produced his books to show that the payments alleged by the plaintiff were not entered therein. The defendent No. 2 denied that he recovered from the plaintiff or any body on his behalf the sums of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 or any sums as *pagdi* for the creation of a tenancy. He also denied having had or received any sum to the plantiff's use, and denied the claim for interest and pleaded limitation.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. A. S. Davar represented the defendant No. 1, and Khan Bahadur S. F. Billimoria represented the defendant No. 2.

His Honour the Chief Judge Mr. K. M. Jhaveri in giving the decision of the Court said that the scheme of the Rent Act shewed that a claim for recovery of *pagdi* stood on a different footing from a claim for excess of rent paid. The period of limitation fixed for the recovery of excess rent could not apply to a claim for *pagdi*. His Honour, therefore, overruled the plea of limitation raised by the defendants, and held that the claim made by the plaintiff was in time. On the merits, his Honour saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence of his witness. His Honour was also satisfied that the books of accounts produced by the plaintiff were genuine and were reliable. His Honour held that the payment of Rs. 1,000 made by the plaintiff was proved. As to the payment of Rs. 500 His Honour had no moral doubt that it was made, but as the plaintiff was absent from Bombay when it was made and his brother who made it was dead. His Honour did not feel that he should be legally justified in decreeing the plaintiff's claim as to this sum. As to the 2nd defendant His Honour held that he was an agent and was not liable to the plaintiff. His Honour gave judgment against defendant No. 1 for Rs. 1,000 and costs thereon and certified Rs. 45 as the Plaintiff's professional costs against defendant No. 1 and dismissed the plaintiff's suit against the defendent No. 2 and certified Rs. 34 as his professional costs payable by the plaintiff.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB

The Secretary to the Bombay Presidency Radio Club writes:—The Club premises at Apollo Bunder are now open to all members from 7-30 a.m. to 1 a.m. continuously; and concerts will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m. The daily concert programme will appear in the papers on the morning of the concert.

The following programme of music has been arranged to be broadcasted on Monday the 2nd June:—

March—Salute the Standard—Alford.
For Troat—Honolulu Blues—Goldstien.
Selection of Irish Songs—The Emarald Isle—Langley.
Valse—by the waters of Killerney—Sanders.
Characterestic—The parade of tin soldiers—Jessel.
Song, corgnet, solo—Parted—Tosti.
Selection little nelley kelly—Kohan.
Fo Trot—Barney Googlee—Billy Rose.
God Save The King.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

CONDUCTED BY B. P. C. C.

This College conducted by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee prepares students in theoretical and practical Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry. At present courses in Industrial Chemistry with reference to oils, paints, varnishes, etc., are begun and we intend soon to start other courses such as (1) Textile chemistry, including dyeing and bleaching, sizing and finishing, (2) Tanning and Leather chemistry, etc. The whole course extends over three years and is intended to give the students a sufficient insight into general and Industrial chemistry so as to enable them to join any factory or to proceed to foreign countries for further study. The College is affiliated to the Gujarat Vidya-Peetha, Ahmedabad.

REQUIREMENTS OF ADMISSION:—A certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of any Indian University, preference being given to students from National Schools.

FEES:—Entrance Fee Rs. 5. Term Fee Rs. 50. Laboratory Fee (per term) Rs. 10. Gymkhana Fee Rs. 4 (per term).

College Terms:—The year is divided into two terms. First term begins on the 16th of June and closes on the 14th of October. The second term begins on the 15th of November and closes on the 31st of March.

Laboratory:—The College possesses a well equipped Laboratory for Practical work in Chemistry. Owing to insufficient room, the admission each year is limited to twenty students only.

Courses of Study are as under:—

YEAR I.

(1) Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.
(2) Elementary Physics.
(3) Mathematics.
(4) Applied Mechanics.
(5) Machine Drawing.

There will be an Examination at the end of the First year in all subjects.

YEAR II.

(1) Higher Inorganic Chemistry.
(2) Organic Chemistry (Elementary).
(3) Inorganic Industrial Chemistry.
(4) Physical Chemistry (Elementary).
(5) Physics.
(6) Mathematics.

There will be an Examination at the end of the second year in Physics and Mathematics, when these subjects will be completed.

YEAR III.

(1) Higher Organic Chemistry.
(2) Physical Chemistry.
(3) Industrial Chemistry with special reference to the study of chemical Technology and manufacture of oils, fats, waxes, gums, resins and their allied products, such as soaps, candles, glycerine, fatty acids, paints, varnish and essential oils.

There will be an Examination at the end of the third year, and those who pass out will be given Degree by the Vidya Peetha.

Practical Work:—During the course of three years will be as under:—

CHEMISTRY.

I. Experiments in general chemistry. Qualitative and Quantitative inorganic analysis. Typical organic preparations so as to illustrate the general laboratory method, in organic chemistry.

II. Technical methods of chemical analysis of industrial waters, fuel, sizing materials, tannins, etc.

III. Methods of manufacture and purification of oils, etc. Physical and Chemical methods of analysis of oils. Their uses and applications.

PHYSICS.

Demonstrations of simple Laboratory Experiments in Physics that will be helpful the study of theoretical and applied Chemistry.

For further particulars, apply to The Principal, National College of Applied Chemistry, 2nd [illegible] Lane, Mazagon, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Patwardhan Circus at Dadar, (opp. B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station).

Harwood League: Y.M.C.A., vs. B.B., R.F.A., Cooperage.

TUESDAY, June 3.

Banks closed: King's Birthday.

Harwood League (2nd Div.): G. I. P. [illegible] Blacks vs. Bombay City Police, Cooperage.

THURSDAY, June 5.

Intermediate Examination in Arts [illegible] University Hall, 2 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st [illegible], 1924:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	17-0	[illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-6	[illegible]
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	7-0	15-[illegible]
Madras Mail	6-30	[illegible]
Poona Mail	11-30	[illegible]
Inter III Poona Express	12-20	[illegible]
Poona Express	19-55	[illegible]
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	[illegible]
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	[illegible]

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11-15	[illegible]
Gujrat Mail	6-42	[illegible]
Delhi Express	6-30	[illegible]
Kathiawar (Express)	7-40	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

x A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for first and 2nd class passengers their servants and luggage.

A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturday arriving there at 11-40.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

z This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

No. 3 Down Express leaving Colaba at [illegible] and No. 4 Up Express due at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at Daman Road, Bahadur Road and Gholvad on Sundays and all [illegible]ted holidays.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 2 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. [illegible]
June 3 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h [illegible]
June 4 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. [illegible]
June 5 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h [illegible]
June 6 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. [illegible]
June 7 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 1m. Sunset 7h. [illegible]
June 8, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.

THE ZOROASTRIAN BOY SCOUT TROOP.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Boy Scout Troop, a public gathering will be held for the purposes of giving a send-off, to the Parsee Scouts who are proceeding to Wembley for the Imperial Boy Scouts Jamberee at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Grant Road, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. All Boy Scouts and Parsee ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

A grand variety entertainment consisting of magic, Hawain music, etc., etc., will take place in the Instituto Hall at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). Admission tickets will be available at the door.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the direction of the "Venu Gana Sabha" there will be a grand Musical Entertainment (vocal) by Brahmasri T. S. Krishnaswamy Bhagawathar, accompanied by Violin and mirthangam, at Damodar Thaakersey Hall, in Bachubai Building, near Tram Terminus Parel, (Tuesday), between 4-30 and 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PRICES OF CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA

The Chilean Nitrate Producers Association have cabled to the following effect regarding their selling prices for Nitrate of Soda for the year 1924-25:—In July, 1924, the price will be £9-15-10 per ton, delivered free at Chilean ports. The price will rise by small half-monthly increaments until January 1925, when it will be £10-10-10 per ton at which figure it will remain until May 31, 1925.

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GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS
SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.
SAFES:—322 Sales were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
FOR SAFES write to
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PAREL, BOMBAY.
SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.
BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.
FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL
write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co,
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

MYSORE PIG IRON

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1924.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

After an incredible and inexplicable delay the Government of Bombay have made good their promise of March last by announcing a committee to consider the scheme of University Reform in Bombay. Looking to the personnel of this committee, we confess we are frankly amazed. A more incongruous, unwieldy, unsympathetic mass of men it would have been impossible to get together for the most confirmed enemy of University Reform in the Presidency. Bar two or three brilliant exceptions, (whose inclusion in this committee must be a matter of great wonderment to the ignorant and the uninitiated) we cannot explain, try as we would, the constitution of this committee from the Chairman down to the last name on the list. The Vice-Chancellor, for example, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, whose regime of six or more years as the chief executive authority of the University has been distinguished solely by marking time and nothing else, is pitch-forked into the Chairman's place of a committee whose function it must be, one would have thought, to inquire, at least incidentally, into the doings of the University, and therefore, of the Vice-Chancellor as its guide, philosopher and friend. Out of a sense of propriety, the Vice-Chancellor should have avoided accepting the presidency of this Committee; since his proper place, in this instance, is rather in the witness-box than on the bench. Besides, as all the world knows, the factors which compelled Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to resign the executive councillorship of the Bombay Government, which obliged him to retire from the Lee Commission, and which have dictated to him the overriding stipulation and condition even in accepting the acting Presidency of the Legislative Assembly that he should be freed in time to return to Bombay before the Courts reopen, are not an iota less compelling now than before. Why then shoud he have accepted this thankless and ambiguous chairmanship—why should Government have appointed him to the task—it is impossible to imagine. Does Sir Chimanlal really hope or intend, by accepting this chairmanship obviously inconvenient to himself as well as to the committee, to burk the real issues of the inquiry, in so far as it may result in inconvenient exposition of his own administration of the University, or suggest unflattering comparison with, let us, say, the late Sir Asutosh Mukherji as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University?

If these are the intentions of Sir Chimanlal, we fear there are grounds to apprehend that he would make good his intentions. For, we must pay him the compliment of saying that he is a forceful personality; and as Government have provided him with colleagues who would not feel it a shame to play second fiddle to him he would find very little difficulty in having his way. We mean no disrespect to such personages as Capt. Sassoon or Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, if we point out that these star turns of the Indian industrial or commercial world have had not the faintest conception why University reform is needed in Bombay, and what it should consist in. These as well as men like Mr. J. B. Petit could only have been put into the Committee so that by paying this compliment to these favourites of fortune, the educationists would find it easier to obtain the sinews of war for University Reform. But if so, a sad disillusionment awaits the genuine reformer. It is, to say the least, bad tactics to associate large capitalists with such projects at their very inception: for it would be possible for the clever ones among them,—and we do not deny some of these men are clever enough when it comes to guarding their purse, to stifle necessary but somewhat costly projects of reform *ab initio*. In these circumstances, the only hope of any solid good coming out of this committee lies in men like Messrs. Natarajan and Jayakar, (Has Mr. Jayakar secured the permission of his Party to serve on this Committee?) Fr Blatter, Prof. Shah to whom University reform is not merely an episode, but rather an object in life. Reformers would certainly pin their faith to Mr. Jayakar and his colleagues above-named, did they not fear that the latter are in a sad minority. The only remedy, if remedy it can now be called, is to see whether even now the personnel cannot be altered to be of greater promise for genuine reform. Dr. Paranjpye is to be on the Taxation Committee. Mr. H. P. Mody, we understand, is going to England. Is there not, in these circumstances, room for substituting these gentlemen by others more likely to realise the promised goal? Sir Leslie Wilson is popularly credited with having taken to heart the question of genuine reform of the University. Here is a chance for him to rise above bureaucratic prejudices and limitations, and put in men who are in a position to deliver the goods.

As for the terms of reference, they are fairly broad—and far more satisfactory than the personnel. If the small band of genuine University reformers in the Committee as announced does not allow itself to be overborne in a fair, liberal and interpretation of the reference, the terms are wide enough, we recognise, to permit a regular spring cleaning and genuine reconstruction of the University. We are far, indeed, even now from entirely popularising the University or making it a truly national body. We miss from the reference any indication of that extension of the University activities which would not only have embraced the schools, but also taken in hand the general problem of mass education independent of the clogging limitations of prerequisite education But these defects or deficiencies can be easily remedied if the Committee perform their task in an honestly liberal and sympathetic manner.

DISILLUSIONED BUT UNREPENTANT.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, according to our special cable, fears that the Lee Commission's Report "would tend to embitter and aggravate the present situation as the appointment of the Commission was unwelcome to all Indian political parties and was forced upon India by Lord Peel, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani also who is a no less stout pillar of the Indian Liberal Party than Mr. Sastri, is reported to have declared, in the course of an interview given by him at Benares, that he found some difficulty in characterising the recommendations of the Lee Commission as they deserved in temperate language Mr. Chintamani is stated to have added that he was "astounded that the Indian members of the Commission, in particular Messrs. Basu and Samarth, should have assented to these recommendations." Both Mr Sastri and Mr. Chintamani appear to have short memories. Mr. Sastri says that the appointment of the Commission was "unwelcome to all Indian political parties," but he ignores the fact that though on every side there was a persistent demand for the boycott of the Commission which, as he rightly says, was appointed in defiance of Indian public opinion, his own Party not only did not join in the boycott, but at the session of the National Liberal Federation of India held at Poona in December last, proceeded to appoint Mr. Chintamani to appear before the Commission to give evidence on its behalf. Two stalwarts of the Liberal Party also readily accepted seats on the Commission. All this was quite in conformity with the "Liberal" creed and the Party's traditions of co-operation. Mr. Chintamani is now "astounded" at the performance of Messrs. Basu and Samarth, but is there anything to wonder at in it? Is it not the inevitable fruit of the co-operation of the "Liberals" with the bureaucracy, in defiance of public opinion? What earthly advantages have accrued to the country by the co-operation of the "Liberals?" The only result has been the complete absorption of two "Liberal" leaders in the bureaucracy and the gross betrayal by them of the vital interests of the country. Messrs. Sastri and Chintamani are wise after the event, but at what cost to the country have they purchased their wisdom? Mr. Chintamani is no longer enamoured of a Royal Commission to consider the question of constitutional advance, for he fears that "it may prove to be an insidious move and to be fraught with danger." It remains to be seen if Mr. Sastri's eyes also have been opened by the Lee Commission. Though he and his colleagues know very well that a Royal Commission is not wanted by the majority of his countrymen, they are engaged in persuading the British Government to appoint such a Commission. Will the "Liberals" never learn the lesson even after repeated and bitter experience? If they are sincerely repentant of the mistake they committed in co-operating with the Lee Commission they should lose no time in dissociating themselves from the part played by their representatives on the Commission. We shall wait and see what action the Council of the Federation proposes to take in the matter. But the true sign of the repentence of the "Liberals" can be recognised only when they cease to press for the appointment of the Royal Commission and join in the demand of the nation for a Round Table Conference.

SASANIAN RULE IN INDIA.

The following letter from H. M's. Consul at Shiraz to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire, read at the last monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, will be perused with interest:

"On the invitation of Professor Herzfeld, I have been out for a day to Persepolis. While there he photographed a Pehlevi inscription on the outer S. E. face of one of the uprights of the "tachara," some hitherto illegible words which he has only recently succeeded in deciphering, and which he thinks will prove of interest for the history of India. A son of Hurmuz II (A D 302-309) and brother of Shapur II (A.D. 309-379) whose name was also Shapur, has the title "Sakan Shah" (i.e. the ruler of the whole Saka Empire), and "Dabiran Debir" (something like head of the Civil Service) of Hind, Sakastan, and Turkistan (which is possibly meant for Turkistan i.e., northern Afghanistan) The Paikuli inscription between Qasr-i-Shirin and Sul-aimanieh shows that India as far as Bombay, and perhaps Agra, formed part of the Persian Sasanian Empire during the third century (under Narses, 293). The inscription at Persepolis indicates that India remained under the Sasanians well into the fourth century also, as it is dated the tenth year of Shapur II, and in Professor Herzfeld's opinion helps to clear up an obscure chapter in the history of India. The Sakas—Indo-Scythians—who penetrated from beyond the Hindu Kush right down to Seistan, to Kandahar (where they had a king, Gandofar, in the middle of the first century A. D.) and across the Indus, have left their name in Seistan. I think it is V. A. Smith's "History of India," or "Early Indian History" which suspects a Sasanian invasion of India in the third century; but this inscription makes the Sasanian suzerainty more definite."

It will be recalled that Prof. Sylvain Levi, when he visited Bombay two years ago, referred in one of his lectures at the Cama Oriental Institute, to the numerous evidences that have been lately discovered of Iranian influence on Indian civilisation. For instance, in his opinion, the expression "Rajadhiraja", meaning king of kings, can be traced directly to the Iranian word "Shah-in-Shah," which denotes the same idea. According to Prof. Levi the word "Rajadhiraja" was unknown to Indians till the Persian invasion of this country.

Notes of the Day.

French Anxiety.

The French Press is extremely nervous about the handling of the reparation situation by Belgium. The fact that the two Belgian Ministers Theunis and Hymans were conferring with Messrs. MacDonald and Snowden in the beginning of May led to the wildest guesses by expert writers in the French Press as to the nature and outcome of these conferences. After the fall of M. Poincare, the Chauvinist French Press is afraid that Italy will persuade England to urge France to moderate her demands and ask her to make her occupation of the Ruhr as little onerous to the Germans as possible. The "Matin" assured its readers that Belgium would not leave France in the lurch. Its correspondent from London pointed out that the Belgian Ministers did not raise the question of the Ruhr as "it was clear that nobody had any objection to the continued existence of French troops in the Ruhr Area." According to the "Matin" the thorny question is who is to arrange about the administration of the once German State Railways. It is from them that the members of the Dawes Committee expect a good slice to come. The "Oeuvre", however, is more suspicious of what it calls Belgian manoeuvres. It points out that the Belgians may have given up their contention to keep under exclusive control the whole or a very great part of the railway system in the occupied area, but their attitude towards France is neither frank nor intelligent. According to this paper the wise words of President Coolidge in connection with the Dawes report, spoken on April 22nd, have left no useful impression on Belgian financiers and leading politicians, and its attitude which makes Germany believe that France and Belgium are lacking in harmonious co-operation, will only make the German Nationalist more stiff-necked. It is curious that the Italian paper "Corriera d'Italia," writes with regard to these French apprehensions that if the upshot of all this is that France wants to destroy the Dawes report, it would be the duty of Belgium, Italy and Great Britain to oppose France in her policy. As regards M. Poincare, why should one bother about him, asks the paper "if he cares very little about the report of the reparation experts, equally little does he care about the peace of Versailles?" It appears that the German Coalition Government expects great help from the present Labour Government in England, and the Government of Mussolini in Italy, in making the new Reichstag accept the Dawes report.

Turkish Nationalism.

A Catholic correspondent sends us a cutting from the "Catholic Herald of India" relating to the closing of what in England would be called "denominational" schools by the Angora Government, in which it is said:

> Some 33 schools have been closed, and between thirteen and fourteen thousand pupils are dismissed, to the dismay and anxiety of the parents of the pupils.
>
> Both the religious authorities and the directors of educational establishments were perfectly willing to go a long way towards satisfying the authorities. They expressed their willingness to submit to the removal of statues and pious images, to suppress all religious services during class hours, and submit to Turkish inspection. But they asked the right to retain the crucifix in the classrooms, and this the Turkish authorities, have abruptly refused.

Our correspondent adds: "The spirit of Islam, which is the brotherhood of mankind as propounded by you, seems to be in violent contrast with that exhibited by the Young Turks at Angora. They either seem to be getting drifted away from the Spirit of Islam and religious liberty, or they do it in accordance with the tenets of their religion. Will you kindly explain their viewpoint?" We can assure our correspondent that, whatever grounds the Turks consider that they have for taking such action in regard to denominational schools, those grounds are not at all religious. During all the history of the Ottoman Empire, the Christian communities had autonomy in their schools and in the furnishing of them as complete as in their churches. That the liberality of the Turks in this respect has been abused in modern times is an undoubted fact. A number of the Christian schools in Turkey were used by foreign powers for anti-Turkish propaganda and became centres of hostility and disaffection to the Turkish Government. The spirit animating the Kemalist Turks at present is one of eager nationalism, which aims at national security and national preservation at all costs; and a uniform system of national education for all the children of the country seems to them imperative in order to save Turkey from the disintegrating hostile influences from which she has suffered so appallingly in the immediate past. With security tolerance will return. Turkey is still regarded, not without some reason, as in danger from the enmity of Christendom against Islam. The present writer holds no brief for the National Assembly of Turkey, nor is he in a position to "explain their viewpoint." He can only hazard a conjecture based on former knowledge. Our correspondent is wrong in calling the Kemalists "Young Turks," a name which has become appropriated to the "Union and Progress" party, which was less fiercely nationalist and therefor more Islamic. The growth of a fierce nationalism under murderous attacks can hardly be imputed as a crime to Turkey. It is the result of Europe's persecution of a virile nation, and we regard it as a sort of Nemesis.

Street Names.

The notice of a motion in the Allahabad Municipal Board to alter the nomenclature of two local roads from "Hewett Road" and "Hastings Road" to "Andrews Road" and "Horniman Road", is reported to have caused a stir among local officials. But is there anything unnatural or illogical in the idea underlying the suggestion? We do not know who the worthy is who has lent his name to Hastings Road. If it be Warren Hastings, what had he done to Allahabad to deserve perpetuation of his memory in that town by naming a road after him? Even as regards Sir John Hewett, after whom undoubtedly "Hewitt Road" is named, beyond the fact that he was once the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, is there anything that he has left behind him to evoke the gratitude in a special measure of the residents of Allahabad or the people of the United Provinces? What proportion of the mass of people in the town can now enumerate definitely the good things that the ex-Governor had done during his regime? On the other hand, Mr. Andrews' is a house-hold name throughout India and the services he has rendered to the people entitle him to their eternal gratitude. Is there anything strange or perverse in the suggestion of Mr. Misra that Mr. Andrews name should be given to a prominent road in Allahabad in preference to that of one who is remembered merely because he was a governor? Similar considerations apply to the desire to commemorate the services of Mr. Horniman to India by giving his name to another of the roads in the town. Certainly the people of Allahabad have better cause to be grateful to Mr. Horniman than to "Hastings", whether he be the founder" of the British Rule or merely a local engineer or magistrate or other official We in Bombay too have had a surfeit of street names immortalising offical and non-official Europeans of the "Tom, Dick and Harry" variety. While the Lamingtons, Sandhurst, Harveys and Owen Dunns and even Caddels and Vincents are immortalised by street names, there is no street to remind the citizens of a Mehta a Dadabhai a Jeejibhoy or a Jagannath Shankersett! It requires no prophet to foresee a time when most of the present street names will be swept away and those of the real makers of Bombay substituted in their place by a self-respecting Corporation.

Universities and Millionaires.

A committee has been appointed by the Government of Bombay for the reform of the Bombay University. Of the 14 members of the Committee five are millionaires or businessmen and the Committee is asked to consider, among other things, "the question of bringing the University into closer relation with the commercial and industrial interests in the City of Bombay." The following from the New York "Nation" will be an appropriate comment on the composition and the term of reference of the Committee:—

> "President Lowell of Harvard is a bold man. He undertook to defend himself and American universities in general against Bertrand Russell's charges of illiberalism. Bertrand Russell's reply was smashing enough, but the governing board of the Harvard Union almost at once gave further aid and comfort to the enemy. A group of undergraduates wanted to invite Eugene Debs, Scott Nearing, and William Z. Foster to speak at the Union. Its governing board objected. The undergraduates suggested a revision of the rules so that a petition signed by 200 student-members would suffice to produce an invitation. The board, in an exceptionally stupid reply, refused. The opinion of the 200, it said, might not necessarily be the majority opinion—as if the issue were not precisely the right of minority opinions to be heard! Mr. Lowell boasted in public that Harvard had never dismissed an instructor for his views; he is understood to believe that if a university exercises proper care in selecting its professors dismissals will never be necessary. The fundamental issue raised by Mr. Russell goes deeper, still:
>
> Anyone who cares more [he said] for academic pursuits and the advancement of learning than for political propaganda would wish to see the government of universities in the hands of men of learning rather than uneducated millionaires. What would be thought of a proposal to have the money market administered by a board of professors? If learning were as much respected in America as is wealth this proposal would seem no more absurd than the existing boards of trustees where we find, in Shakespeare's words, "Folly, doctor-like, controlling skill."
>
> Harvard may reply that her millionaires are educated, but she will hardly claim that they were selected for their learning."

"India in Transition."

Sir Stanley Reed contributes an article on "India in Transition" to the "Review of Reviews" in the course of which the ex-Editor of the "Times of India" plays the role of a retired Anglo-Indian "Die-hard." After examining the work of the last session of the Indian Legislature, Sir Stanley observes: "We must expect then to find ourselves faced with this continuous demand for a further instalment of self-government which, with the best will in the world, we cannot immediately concede." The writer has evidently not shaken off the arrogant assumption, even after the upheaval Indian politics has undergone, that India must rest satisfied with crumbs of political rights flung at her by her British masters. Sir Stanley has, indeed, lived for many years in India in vain if he has failed to notice the determination of the people to win their birth-right irrespective of what the Britishers may think or do. It is no longer a question of the Britishers' leisurely granting "a further instalment of self-government." Indians of all shades of opinion are to-day resolved that they will be satisfied with nothing less than Swaraj. Sir Stanley, indeed, admits: "The dominant tendency in India to-day is towards full responsible Government and Dominion Status. That force is the creation of British liberalism and it is accentuated by resentment at what is regarded as the unjust treatment of the Indian community in certain parts of the Empire." The sting is, of course, in the sneer contained in the phrase "what is regarded as the unjust treatment" and is brought into relief in the next sentence which reads: "Holding fast to the belief that it is the duty of the British Parliament to confer on India the fullest possible measure of responsible government compatible with the maintenance of the foundations of law and order, I am unable to visualise any extension of the constitution which would satisfy the present demands, and yet preserve the fabric of Government because of the patent fact that there is not yet any alternative stable Government." But when there is Sir Stanley will be able to visualise, etc. So push on with the constructive programme. Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai!

Co-operative News.

It is the fate of a good many periodicals in India to have a brief but brilliant meteor-like existence for a few years, and then to disappear. Fate appears, however, to have been kinder to the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, whose quarterly journal, the "Bombay Co-operative Quarterly" has now run into its eighth volume, and has met with such good response that its promoters have decided to supplement its useful propagandist and educational work by the issue of a monthly bulletin entitled: "Bombay Co-operative News." The first two issues of the new journal have already been published and contain useful and well-arranged selections of news, speeches, reports and writings on co-operation and allied topics. To the worker within the co-operative movement, the "News" will be of immense help in conveying in a brief compass a survey of co-operative progress all the world over, but even to the layman the journal may be recommended as a non-technical record of the achievements of a great movement of socio-economic reconstruction.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

LALA LAJPATRAI DISAGREES

LETTER TO "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

Special Cable—Copy Right.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

LONDON, May 30.

In a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" Lala Lajpatrai says he does not agree with Mr. Gandhi in regarding obstruction in Councils as even "a mild kind of violence." Personally he does not favour wholesale obstruction, but quite fully supports Swarajists' action relating to the Budget.

ARGUING IN A CIRCLE.

Referring to the article in the "Guardian," Lala Lajpatrai says it is arguing in a circle to say that because Indians cannot defend India therefore they cannot decide what form of Government will suit them. "We shall never be able to defend India unless we first get the self-government we want. The fact that at present we cannot defend India is entirely due to the present form of government. Having kept us out of the army and denied us all the opportunities of learning the art of defence in all its branches, it hardly lies in the mouth of Britain to use that argument against us and it was exactly for that reason that we make it a condition necessary for the success of any reform scheme that it should provide Indianisation of the army and navy within the shortest period possible."

LEE REPORT.

Lala Lajpatrai declares the Lee Report will not be accepted by any political party in India because it assumes such lengthy continuance of the present form of bureaucratic government in India. The Indian signatories to the Report have no influence in political circles but what little of influence was left to any of them before will completely be destroyed by the Report. The Report adds considerably unreasonably to the burden of the taxpayer.

JAPANESE PROTEST.

LONDON, May 31.

The Japanese protest is coupled with a request to the American Government to take all possible steps for the removal of discriminatory measures. The Note declares that international discriminations are particularly unwelcome when based on race. It says that the new legislation is in entire disregard of the spirit and circumstances underlying the Japanese-American Treaty of 1911. The Note concludes by hoping that this communication will be received in the same spirit of friendliness and candour as it is made.—Reuter.

TARIFF BILL.

80 AMENDMENTS TABLED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 1.

No less than eighty amendments have been tabled to the Tariff Bill as amended by the Select Committee. They cover a wide field and touch almost every clause of the Bill including the preamble, nationalisation of the industry, profit sharing scheme, laying down conditions about labour, circulating bill for public opinion, further amplifying the preamble of the Bill, urging substantial Indian capital as a condition of protection, restoration of protective duties on tinplates, extension of the Bill to five years and protection of locomotive industry are the main objects of the amendments.

FREEDOM OF VOTING.

NATIONALIST PARTY'S LATITUDE. TO MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 1.

It is understood that the Nationalist Party at its meeting last evening decided to give its members freedom to vote as they liked on the Steel Protection Bill which will be taken into consideration on Monday in the Legislative Assembly.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris, May 31.—D'Oisy in his flight to Peking used a machine lent by the Chekiang Government. He made two landings en route. The weather was favourable. His reception at Peking was enthusiastic.—Reuter.

Constantinople.—The President of the Turkish Delegation at the Mosul Conference gave a banquet to Sir Percy Cox., the British Delegation and Embassy at the Admiralty Building.—Reuter.

The second national ballot of the building trade operatives resulted in the acceptance of the employers' offer. The danger of a threatened strike is therefore removed.—Reuter.

The octogenarian, Amy Lady Polly, widow of Lieut. General Sir Lewis Polly fell from the window of her flat in Eccelstone Street early this morning and died *en route* to hospital.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

18522

INDIAN UNREST.

ANTI-INDIAN FEELING PARTLY RESPONSIBLE

A MISSIONARY'S OUTSPOKEN SPEECH.

Special Cable—Copy Right.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

LONDON May 30.

Bishop Gore speaking at a meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta held at Westminster regretted the history of the Mission had not turned out to the credit of the Oxford University. Very few Oxfordians joined the Mission lately and it had been necessary to cancel the stipulation. The Mission's Superior must be an Oxford man. He hoped that the efforts which were being made to rouse greater interest in the University will be fruitfull. All knew the crisis through which the people of India were passing and none were able to prophesy the outcome but there was no means by which Indians and Europeans could be brought to an understanding with one another comparable to the Church of Christ.

Reverend Elphick, a member of the Calcutta Mission, referring to Indian unrest said that anti-British feeling was much more acute in the town and non-Christian districts than among the agricultural and Christian population. He declared they talked of Indian anti-British feelings but they must not forget the anti-Indian feeling of the British people. The one was almost as acute as the other one. Probably it was to some extent responsible for the other. The Indian was extraordinarily willing to be friends with us—far more willing than we would be in their position. The Oxford Mission was doing its utmost to remove the race barrier between the Indian and the Briton.

MAHSUD RAIDS.

"EFFECTIVE" AIR BOMBING.

(Associated Press.)

SILMA, May 31.

As the result of warnings conveyed to certain hostile Mahsud sections responsible for the recent raids, including a raid on Dera Ismail Khan on 16th April last in which seventeen persons were kidnapped and eight Hindus were actually carried off into the tribal country, news has been received of the release of six captives. The still recalcitrant section has been effectively bombed from the air and arrangements have also been made for the movement of ground troops, if necessary.

FIGHTING IN KHOST.

LOYAL TRIBES ASSISTING AFGHANS.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, May 30.

Fighting has again started in Khost. Reports state that a large Mangal Lashkar is besieging Matun and has launched two unsuccessful attacks against the town. Many local irregulars, however, remain loyal to the Amir and Jagis especially are reported to be rendering valuable assistance to the Afghan troops who are marching to relieve Matun, and punish the rebellious tribes. There are believed to be large reinforcements at Gaudez. It is considered unlikely that the rebels will be able to compromise the Afghan Government for very long, now that the latter have been forced to take strong measures.

BURMA LOTTERY CASE.

FATHER IAFON CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

MANDALAY, May 30.

Mr. P. Po. Saing, the Magistrate of Mandalay, passed orders in the case in which Reverend Father Iafon was prosecuted by the District Superintendent of Police, Mandalay, under orders of the Local Government of having caused to be printed ticket books and of issuing the same to the public and offering money prizes to holders of winning tickets in February 1924. The Magistrate was of opinion that the accused had been guilty of offence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default three months' simple imprisonment. The fine was paid. It is reported that the accused is applying for revision to the High Court.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

FIRST LEGISLATURE OPENED.

LONDON, May 31.

Salisbury.—The first Southern Rhodesian Legislature was opened, to-day, under unique conditions. There was a huge attendance, including many settlers from remote districts. In the absence of Parliament buildings, the Assembly is being held in the dancing hall of a local hotel. Probably, for the first time in the history of Colonial Legislatures the Assembly deliberated in licensed premises. Nevertheless the dignity of the occasion was well maintained. The waiting crowd was entertained with orchestral music. The opening was attended with the usual pomp and ceremony.—Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED NOTE

GOVT. TEXT PUBLISHED

OFFERS TO GERMANY.

LONDON, May 31.

The long text of the inter-allied Note to Germany, mentioned on 28th May, is published. It rejects the proposal to abolish the Military Control Commission and other German proposals. It reiterates the demand that Germany should agree to the general inspection of armaments, promises, if the results be satisfactory, the control would be limited to specified points and the effectives of the Commission considerably reduced, whereas if Germany persists in refusing the offers, the Allies will demand strict application of the treaty. It declares that, from every point of view the present situation cannot further be prolonged and requests acceptance, by 30th June, at the latest.—Reuter.

BUKHAREST EXPLOSION.

HEAVY DAMAGE.

LONDON, May 31.

Vienna.—A thousand wagonloads of munitions containing 12,000 shells recently received from Skoda Works and a quantity of old munitions are involved in the explosion at Bukharest. It is estimated that two billion lei worth of damage has been caused by the explosions which continue. A fearful panic prevailed for two hours. The population in the threatened area fled to the centre of the City. Many houses have fallen. An immense number of windows has been shattered. King Ferdinand narrowly escaped, as a shell exploded on the spot he had just vacated.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DAMAGE.

LATER.

Official report from Bukharest states that damage caused by explosion is most heavy, but no fatalities have occurred. There is no indication of the cause of disaster.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, May 31.

Bukharest, May 29. (Delayed by the Censor).—An official communique states that the explosions of munitions began at night. They set fire to three magazines, several supply depots, army workshops, a block of barracks and a number of private houses. Prompt measures by the authorities saved a great quantity of munitions, and restricted the fire to one area. The "munitions store" says the communique "was destroyed. It was only one of the many possessed by the army. Thus no great disaster has occurred. 4 have been killed and 20 wounded. The report that a shell fell on the Royal Palace is untrue."—Reuter.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

LONDON, May 31.

Peking.—After months of critical negotiations, China and Russia have signed an agreement by which the former recognises Soviets. The agreement provisionally settles the fate of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the management of which has been placed in the hands of Russia who takes over the railways. China restores the Russian Government property to Soviets, and allocates the Russian Wharf Boxer Indemnity to the fund for the education of the Chinese. It also undertakes (? not) to transfer Russian concessions in China wholly or partly to a third Power.

Soviets recognise the Chinese Sovereignty in Outer Mongolia, and will withdraw Soviet troops from Mongolia.—Reuter.

POLAND AND ASIA.

LONDON, May 31.

Warsaw.—Government approved the statutes of the Polish Asiatic Association, objects of which are an exchange of information and the establishment of commercial and intellectual relations between Poland and Asia.—Reuter.

THE HOUSING SCHEME.

SHARE OF THE STATE.

LONDON, May 31.

The official details of the Government's Housing Scheme, mentioned on May 29th, show that the contributions of the State and local authorities are actually estimated at a total of 1376 millions spread over forty years, the State's share being 926 millions.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

LONDON, May 31.

It is reported that President Cosgrave, after the Chequers conference, declared that the position had not advanced a single step—Reuter.

POINCARE RESIGNS

SOCIALISTS' MOTIONS AGAINST MILLERAND.

REDUCTION IN BUDGET.

LONDON, June 1.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says M. Millerand signed to-day decrees effecting a reduction of four hundred million francs in the Budget.

M. Poincare has resigned.

The Socialists and the Radical Socialists in the Chamber adopted to-day motions against M. Millerand.—Reuter.

ENFORCEMENT OF CUT OF 440 MILLION FRANCS.

LONDON, May 31.

Paris.—The Cabinet has decided to issue decrees giving effect to the economies in various public Services, totalling 440 million francs.—Reuter.

SILVER TO ENGLAND.

"LARGEST CONSIGNMENT EVER LANDED."

LONDON, May 31.

The largest consignment of bullion ever landed in England was unloaded from the "Leviathan" at Southampton to-day. It consists of fifty-one tons of silver bars consigned from America to six of the leading London Banks.—Reuter.

THE RUSSIAN LUNCHEON.

PROMINENT INDIANS PRESENT.

LONDON, May 31.

The luncheon in Holborn Restaurant to the "Representatives of the Russian Republics and Friends from India" was attended by Sir Ali and Lady Imam, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Sastri, Sir K.G. Gupta, Mr. T. Rangachariar and Mr. and Mrs. Saklatvala. The members of the Russian Delegation were headed by the Charge d'Affaires, Rokovsky.—Reuter.

"DEATH RAY."

RIGHTS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO ENGLISH COMPANY.

LONDON, May 31.

A message from Paris states that it has been decided that Mr. Grindell Matthews should transfer his "Death Ray" rights to an English Company with a capital of £ 350,000 sterling with which tests will be carried out on a large scale.—Reuter.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 30.

In the Assembly to-day replying to Mr. Haji Wajihuddin Sir Charles Innes said railways were not yet in a position to reduce fares all round and fares being within the authorised maxima and minima, Government sanction to their introduction was not necessary.

In answer to a question relating to the publication of the report of the Alliance Bank Enquiry Committee Sir Basil Blackett hoped that the report would be in the hands of the creditors and shareholders on or before the 6th June.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

Mr. J. W. Bhore replying to Khan Bahadur Sarafraj Hussain Khan said, that 24,459 Indian pilgrims went to Hedjaz during the last Haj season and the number that had returned to India was 21,724.

Replying to Haji Wajihuddin, the same member said 694 pilgrims purchased return tickets last year at Bombay and Karachi. Government of India assisted in the repatriation of 1716 pilgrims in all.

INDIAN STUDENTS COMMITTEE.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Bhore said Government of India availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the recent Universities Conference to obtain its views on some of the recommendations made by the Indian Students Committee. They were now considering all the general questions raised by the Commitee as also those pertaining to industrial training of Indian students and hoped to be able to place their final conclusions before the Secretary of State at an early date. The High Commissioner for India was asked in May 1923 to ascertain the views of the Inns of Court on the recommendation contained in the Indian Students Committees Report. No reply had been received from the High Commissioner who has now been asked to report whether the recommendation in question has been adopted..

CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao said that the total increase in civil expenditure in the Central and Provincial Governments combined since 1913-14 owing to increases in emoluments and pensions of the All-India Civil Service was estimated at something over a crore of rupees per annum (mostly Provincial) and for Military services the figure was about five crores of rupees per annum.

Khan Bahadur Sarafraj Hussain Khan elicited information that the estimate for the Khyber Railway was Rs. 243 lakhs.

PARTY POLITICS.

SWARAJISTS' SOILDARITY.

IS IT CRUMBLING?

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 31.

The Steel Protection Bill has become the cause of what I fear will very soon be a marked division in the ranks of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly. While the Tata Company are assuredly going to obtain the benefit of protection against foreign dumping it will be so at a serious loss of unity in the ranks of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly. There appears to be no protection wall for the Nationalist Party against the activities of the interested wirepullers and the rebellious tendencies of certain members. This spirit of rebellion is noticeable also among a few Swarajists who are attempting to exercise some self-determination at the expense of party discipline which was the object of admiration in the last Delhi Session. The interval of two months appears to have chilled the ardour of certain Nationalists and Swarajists and the divergent views of members on the question of protection versus free trade have somewhat worsened the situation. The result is that at present a small group of young Swarajist members mostly sympathisers of labour have declared themselves strongly against protection to the steel industry much though they feel the need for saving the Tata Company. One of the reasons which impels them to adopt such an attitude is of course the absence in the Tariff Bill of a provision for safeguardingg of the interests of the labourers at Jamshedpur. But the other Swarajist members on the Select Committee feel assured by Sir Charles Innes that steps will be taken in this direction by Government themselves at a not distant date. These Swarajist members having determined to oppose the Bill in respect of certain important provisions those non-Swarajists who want to get the measure passed without any hitch are naturally angry. The non-Swarajists expect from the recalcitrant Swarajists the same attitude which they themselves showed in Delhi when they voted for the rejection of the Finance Bill and for the Round Table Conference. The Swaraj Party as a whole, is therefore, not in an enviable position. On one side they have to placate the youthful section which is decidedly against the Bill and on the other they have to satisfy the non-Swarajists who belong to the Coalition Party. Moreover some of the Swarajists had begun to question the wisdom of Pandit Motilal Nehru and seven others sitting on the Select Committee without consulting the Party as a whole. I am told that the glamour of themselves sitting on the Committee prompted their questioning in this manner. Whether this is correct or not I am not certain. However, the fact remains that there is an element of discord in the ranks of the Swarajist Party while the non-Swarajists are on their part demanding votes of all Swarajists in carrying the Steel Protection Bill through with as little delay as probable just as the latter demanded theirs in Delhi. The Independents are meanwhile chuckling at the scenes in the Nationalist Party meetings and Dr. Gour taking advantage of the situation is seriously attempting to form a party of his own. The Government are also anxious to drive a wedge into the schism and thus bring about a complete debacle in party politics of Simla.

SWARAJ PARTY DECISION.

The Steel Protection Bill as amended by the Select Committee is coming up on Monday for consideration and the Nationalist Party had to decide its own position and the attitude. The Party therefore met this evening and as there were divergent views on the question the meeting eventually gave perfect freedom to each member to vote as he liked. If the Party discipline was attempted to be enforced it might be that the Party as such would have shown signs of floundering. The leaders wisely resolved on freedom of vote on this question as the bigger battle for protection of India from foreigners has still to be waged with unity among ranks as the basis. Despite this decision there is no fear that the Tariff Bill will meet with any untoward result because the majority in the Assembly are all protectionists and are determined to carry the day and there is very little chance of any vital change being effected in the Bill as emerged from the Select Committee.

BAIT TO PT. MOTILAL.

A DIGNIFIED DISSENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 31.

In another message I have indicated the disintegration that has set in among the ranks of the Swaraj Party and the difficulties they are experiencing in preserving the unity which they achieved in Delhi at so much self-sacrifice. I also showed how interested persons were creating grounds for further schisms among them. The Government have not been idle either. Having pledged to obtain representative non-officials for the Reforms Enquiry Committee which they have decided to launch with so much flourish of trumpets they wanted to rope in Pandit Motilal Nehru and thereby announce to the world that the Swaraj Party which wanted a Round Table Conference in Delhi and which could not be satisfied with anything less than that was now prepared to agree to the departmental enquiry with non-officials thereon. They, therefore, sounded Pandit Motilal Nehru but after two days' cogitation the Pandit, I understand, has given an answer refusing the offer. Pandit Motilal could not have served the Swaraj Party better than by refusal. On the offer, indeed having been the author of the motion for the Round Table Conference in the Assembly session in Delhi he could not consistently with either his position as the Swarajist leader or his views about the means of achieving the desired object agreed to serve on a Committee the terms of reference of which are clearly an insult to this country. It may not be that the Round Table Conference will never be given but at the same time it is also clear that the results of the Reforms Enquiry Committee will be not better than those of the Lee Commission. The decision of Pandit Motilal Nehru has gained the approval of every Swarajist and won for him the admiration of every right thinking Nationalist.

SCRAMBLE AMONG LIBERALS.

Meanwhile, there is a regular scramble for memberships on the Reforms Committee from amongst the ranks of the Liberals and the Independents. It is somewhat difficult to say with any degree of accuracy as to who all will constitute the Committee. But I have reasons to believe that the Committee will consist of three officials and seven non-officials. As to who the three officials will be it is not necessary to state when the composition of the Muddiman Committee is remembered. But as for the non-officials there is a good deal of speculation. Several names are being freely mentioned and of these Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. Jinnah are frequent. Whether they will accept the offer or not remains to be seen but I understand a safe Mahomedan member belonging to the Council of State will have the distinction to serve on the Committee. An announcement detailing the personnel of the Committee is shortly expected. But for the present it is safe to assume that the Committee will be such as to assure the Government that their point of view will not be materially altered even within the too narrow sphere outlined in the terms of reference.

INDIAN STATES.

APATHY OF LEADERS.

DECCAN STATES CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SANGLI, May 30.

The fourth session of the Dakshina than Praja Parishad commenced its sitting to-day at Vishrambagh, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., presiding.

Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, after welcoming the delegates to the Conference, referred to the untimely deaths of Shrimant Sir Parashuramrao Patwardhan of Jamkhandi and Shrimant Rao Saheb, heir-apparent of Aundh.

JAMKHANDI AFFAIRS.

Continuing Mr. Abhyankar said the untimely death of the Ruling Prince of Jamkhandi had brought the question of the future management of the State prominently before the public eye and they were anxiously awaiting the decision of the Bombay Government on that point. The usual practice hitherto followed was that of taking over the charge of the administration by the Political Agent of the Agency concerned and of assuming the management of the State during the minority of the Prince. That question had been discussed in the Chamber of Princes, but the Government of India had not taken the public into their confidence and published their resolution on the subject. To ignore the wishes of the people and to disregard their suggestions about the future management of the State was highly autocratic and detrimental to the best interests of the State. As a paramount power the British Government had, no doubt, the right to assume the management of the State in such a crisis. But it was equally imperative that the wishes of the subjects should be respected in settling the form of the administration for the benefit of the State. It was not too much to hope that the earnest appeal of the people of Jamkhandi whose interests were vitally concerned would be respected in the final settlement of the form of administration. He did not wish to anticipate their decision. 'Vox Populi Vox Dei' was a maxim so highly in consonance with progressive and enlightened rule that he hoped and trusted that it would be respected by Governments.

It was to be regretted, said Mr. Abhyankar, that the Conference which was mainly intended to ameliorate the conditions both of the Rulers and Ruled in the Deccan States should not have been allowed to be held within adjoining limits of the Sangli State. That experience was not novel and was only a repetition of the one gained recently in Bhavnagar in connection with the Political Conference of the Kathiawar States. The Sangli State was governed by a full-powered Chief who was considered very enlightened and progressive in the Southern Maratha Country. He failed to understand the reasons which prompted the State authorities to decline the permission.

INDIAN STATES AND CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION.

Speaking about the necessity of similar Conferences, the Chairman said that the subjects of a Native State had no means to ventilate their grievances against the Political Department except through such Conference. The Press in British India was muzzled by the Indian States' Act of 1922. The policy of the British Government so far as it affected any Indian State cannot be publicly criticised. There was no Press worth the name in any Indian State. The Legislative Councils and the Assembly and the Council of State were tabooed in that respect. No questions affecting the Indian States or the policy of the Government, towards any State could be asked in these Houses of Legislature; nor could any Resolution be moved in respect of the same; nor can such a subject be introduced in the course of discussion of any other subject although such discussion might be perfectly relevant. Pandit Madan

(Continued on next page).

INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mohan Malaviya in the exhaustive and illuminating speech on the motion rejecting the Finance Bill in February last had pointedly drawn attention to a nice point of law that such a discussion was permissible under the rules. Even Sir Malcolm Hailey had to admit that under the present letter of the Law the discussion of a subject pertaining to an Indian State was not specifically prohibited. But without considering the force of the argument advanced, Pandit Malaviya was overruled on the strength of a precedent which also was not supported by any authority. Under the circumstances, the policy of the British Government pertaining to any Indian State or affecting the interests of State subjects could not at all be criticised in British India. It could be criticised in a Conference like theirs by the mistaken notions of the Indian Prince about loyalty to the British Government. Was it to be supposed that the Princes did not like concerted action on the part of their subjects reviewed by taken in the interests of the Rulers and Ruled alike? Did not the Princes themselves unite and discuss questions affecting their own interests? Had they not carried out an agitation for their inclusion in the Chamber of Princes by holding a meeting at Miraj and by sending a joint protest on their behalf? Had they not assembled together at Sangli and carried on a political agitation for direct relations with the Government of India? If therefore there was nothing either in the Treaties or in the practice which deterred the Princes of these States from combining together, organising themselves and agitating for the assertion of their own rights even against the Paramount Government, what right had the Princes to decline to grant permission to their subjects to meet together and to discuss the problems affecting their own welfare and bearing upon the moral and material advancement of themselves and eventually of their States?

Continuing he said if all the Indian Rulers prevented the holding of the Conference within their respective limits all concerted and joint action for the political regeneration would come to an end and that would be an effective way of stultifying the movement. He failed to see any reason or rhyme in the attitude of the Indian Princes from preventing the subjects of Indian States from holding political conferences within their own limits. Constitutional agitation was the birth-right of every citizen of a State; and in these days of enlightenment and progressive rule, the reluctance to grant permission to holding similar conferences bespoke of bureaucratic intolerance and contemptuous disregard of public opinion.

APATHY OF BRITISH INDIAN STATESMEN.

Turning to the attitude of British Indian statesmen, the Chairman said there was a tendency in the minds of the most enlightened and highly respected British Indian statesmen to leave the Indian States alone. Their hands were already full and their energies were taxed, to the utmost in confronting the Problems of British India while carrying on the struggle of constitutional liberty against their Rulers. They further believed that many of the Indian Princes, though secretly sympathising with the political aspirations of British Indian people, were nevertheless restrained from translating their wishes into action for fear of forfeiting the goodwill of the Political Department. They seemed to regard that the betterment of Indian States would be taken into hands after they were masters in their home. Moulana Mahomed Ali had very graphically described the attitude in his elaborate address delivered at Cocanada. "I am myself the subject of an Indian Ruler and have had fairly intimate experience of several Indian States. I used to be approached very frequently by those friends who desired to see political reforms carried out in Indian States; but I used to put them off with the observations that the Indian States are our own even though to-day they may prove far more unsafe for patriotic men than the rest of India. I used to add that once the rest of India had won Swaraj Indian States would undergo a sea-change with astonishing rapidity." Mahatma Gandhi speaking about the Vaikom movement had observed as follows about Indian States." I am personally averse to Congressmen creating directly or indirectly any complications in Indian States who are themselves no better circumstanced than British Indian Subjects." One was really astonished at the views expressed by so distinguished a countryman of theirs towards the question of Indian States. With due deference he made himself bold enough to state that there was a necessity of a change in the angle of vision. The orthodox view of letting alone Indian States until the house was set in order in British India was no longer tenable. Educational institutions in British India, the press and the platform and the discussions in the Houses of Legislature both Provincial and Central were every day influencing the life of the subjects of Indian States. Hopes and aspirations were crossing frontiers with utmost rapidity. The subjects of Indian States were pulsating with the same sentiments and vibrating with the same thoughts which were actuating British Indian subjects. Under the circumstances it was difficult to hold the State subjects in isolated stagnation as some of the leaders hoped to do.

Mr. Abhyankar then dwelt upon the danger of leaving the Indian States alone even from the point of view of the attainment of Swaraj in India.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, as President of the Deccan States Subjects' Conference,

Ladies and Gentlemen.—I feel grateful to the promoters of this Conference for their kind thought in asking me to preside over their deliberations. When the invitation came from the Chairman of the Reception Committee, my first impulse was to decline it. That was because the problem of the Indian States, appeared to me to be one of great complexity, having its own difficulties, and it was my wish not to dabble in it with imperfect knowledge and experience. I was afraid, lest any remarks, I might unguardedly make might cause unnecessary complications, which, in the present state of feeling between the Ruling Princes and their Subject, it would be wise to avoid. But on second thought, I agreed to preside, on the clearest understanding, that I would avoid topics very highly controversial or likely to cause bitterness.

We, in British India, are not unmindful of the happenings in Indian States. We carefully note the important occurrences, in their annals and form our own conclusions. I am, however, stating the truth when I say that, owing to a feeling of respect and reverence, which many Deccan Chiefs, by their historic connection with ancient celebrities, still inspire in the public mind, and also because most people are aware of the difficulties under which the Chiefs labour in the matter of introducing Reforms in their territory, public men in British India are generally loath to touch their problems, except so far as they affect the general advance of the country. I must, here, congratulate the promoters of this movement, in so far as, by their incessant work throughout the year, they are helping to keep important topics before the public eye, which would otherwise be submerged in the vortex of domestic concerns. I am aware of the good, which this Association has done during the last three years, and I do hope that the deliberations of this conference will will add materially to the utility and beneficance of its efforts.

We cannot pass on to other topics, without noticing here the far-reaching consequences of the step, recently taken by the British Government, by which the Ruling Princes were, with the strike of the pen, taken out of the jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay, to whom they were naturally allied, and removed into the distant jurisdiction of the Government of India. There, too, they will be removed from the purview of the Legislative Bodies and will remain within the sole keeping of the Political Department, safe and protected from any processes or effects of Indian control. One result of this step, whether intended or not, will be that, even after full provincial responsibility is introduced into the Bombay Presidency, as is expected at a near date, the Indian States will continue to stand aloof from the control of Indian public opinion and will for a long time yet, continue to be strongholds of a departing Bureaucracy, ousted from British India. No better device could have been invented by the authorities to keep Indian States free from the fertilizing contract of popular ideas and patriotic notions, and it is justly feared that this arrangement, so admirably fitted to secure for the States virtual isolation from Indian political sentiment, will perpetrate the anomaly, unless the Indian Chiefs themselves are watchful, of a free and modern British India existing side by side, with antiquated rule by authority and prestige in the Indian States, thriving under the special protection and blessing of the British Bureaucracy. Whatever the aim and ideal of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, there are grounds to justify the view that many responsible men in the British Indian Government, are still anxious to create and maintain as much distance as possible, between the Indian National sentiment on the one hand, and the Ruling Princes and their administration on the other, and we have seen, in recent times, the anomaly of the British Bureaucracy working, through their power and influence in Indian States, greater wrongs and injustice than through their agencies in British India. It might, be admitted that many Indian Chiefs have been, willingly or unwillingly, the supporters of this attitude of the British Government, influenced, perhaps, by the apprehension that the extension of liberal or national sentiments to their territory, is likely to cause in course of time, a diminution of their personal prestige and position.

The Deccan States, however, have, in this matter, been more fortunate. For one thing, their rulers have been, for the most part, educated and intelligent men, connected with the past by a feeling of pride and independence, and able to understand the significance of the changes around them. Many of them have had the benefit of a good education and have also been in the employment of intimate contact with educated Indians, either in high Government office, or in public life. Not a few of them, have had the benefit of being descended from very ancient and respected lineage, which circumstance has been, in many cases, a great safeguard against any bitterness or hostility of feeling on the part of their subjects, against their personality or rule. As a class, they have behaved, on important occasions, with dignity and self-respect, and their rule has been, in most cases, good and progressive under the administration of competent men, drawn from the British India Public Service. Though, perhaps, unable, owing to unseen causes, to introduce genuine political reforms in their own territory, they have not escaped the general influence of the changes, which have taken place in British India, during recent years. They have recognised that, although secure of their position, under Treaty Rights, (which more or less regard their territory as if it was their personal holding), they are, in public estimation, as much subject as any other Ruling Prince in the world, to the responsibility of good administration and good government. None can deny that there has been progress in their administration, though perhaps at a very inadequate pace. I am not unaware that some of them have granted "Reforms" to their subjects, but their working has been so far more in the nature of a cautious, miniature experiment than of a healthy growth, suited to the requirements of the people and genuinely worked for their uplift.

(To be continued.)

THE NABHA TRIAL.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDING.

(Associated Press.)

NABHA, May 30.

The evidence recorded to-day was more or less of a formal character. Two Tahsildars and an Inspector of Police of the Ferozepore District were examined. The first witness Lal Bihari Lala said that notice was served on the Shahidi Jatha by Sardar Balwantsingh Nalwa, Magistrate at Talwandi. The second witness deposed to his having served the notice at Moga and added that he submitted a report to the Deputy Commissioner that he had received information that a band of armed men would accompany the Shahidi Jatha.

The third witness who is an Inspector of Police, identified Mussammat Kishen Kaur, one of the accused.

The last witness was a head constable of Amritsar District, who had accompanied the Jatha. He deposed that some men, called Durli Jatha men, joined the Shahidi Jatha at Tarntaran. They were men of violent character and they took their food with the Shahidi Jatha men.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

NABHA, May 31.

The only witness of the day in the Akali Trial was Lala Nathuram, Chief Police Officer, Nabha State, whose evidence was very interesting. He traced the history of the Jaito agitation from its very beginning. He said an Akali Diwan was held at Nabha at the instance of S.G.P.C. on the Nabha Day as a protest against the Maharaja's abdication. Another Diwan was held at Jaito. The real object of these Diwans was to set on foot an agitation in favour of reinstatement of the ex-Maharaja and the speeches made there were intended to tamper with the loyalty of the troops and to create disaffection. These Diwans were held from day to day and there hardly appeared any probability of their ever coming to an end. The hands of the authorities were forced to action against these Diwans by the seditious nature of speeches. As a result of the coming in of Akali Jathas into Nabha territory, he said, the Jaito village people complained against the continued harassment and unrest caused by the Akali, which, they said, reacted adversely on the trade and progress of mandi and village. Continuing he said that the Jathas were offered facilities for religious performances only on the undertaking of their not indulging in political matters. He further said that he came to know that a Shahidi Jatha of 300 was reaching Jaito on 21st February ostensibly for starting Akhand Path. He described the arrangements which the authorities had made for peaceful arrest of the Jatha and the original intention, he said, was to merely arrest them and deport them to Bawalas.

Describing the actual encounter with the rioters he said he saw a man riding a white pony with drawn sword in his hand leading the crowd. He identified the rider in the Court. He said the crowd was in a frenzied condition as it came rushing shortly after the encounter when he went to the field of action to render medical aid. He said he saw Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Gidwani and two Akalis in a taxi. He told Mr. Gidwani that as he was released on condition that he should not enter the State territory and since he had not kept up his word he must consider himself under arrest. He then sent Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Gidwani to the Fort and the two Akalis, who were a doctor and his assistant, were allowed to attend the wounded. He then described how the Shahidi Jatha and others were arrested. 478 of the Shahidi Jatha men were arrested altogether. four of the Shahidi men were found dead and 18 men were reported as having fled away. 357 out of the rioters who remained at Tibbi Sahib were arrested. The total number of dead on that day was 19 men all told.

PORTUGUESE AVIATORS LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

The Portuguese aviators left Bhambrauli this morning at about half past five for Calcutta.

PORTUGUESE AIRMAN IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Captain Brito Raes, the Portugese airman arrived in Calcutta at ten this morning and alighted on the race course. Flying over a height of seven thousand feet, he reached Calcutta from Allahabad in four hours and fifteen minutes. The whole tour from Ambalia was under splendid weather. Before an hour late to welcome the Captain. Seven Military Officers were amongst those present to receive him.

As his arrival was much earlier than was be leaves for Akyab and Rangoon en route to Macao, he will stay here for three days.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Mr. Ernest Clement Wood I.C.S., now temporary Collector of Ganjam, will act for Mr. Conran Smith as Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras when he avails himself of six months leave granted to him from first July 1924.—A.P.

Dr. D. D. Kanga of the Indian Educational Service has been appointed Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

STRIKE ON S. I. RY.

AGENT'S NOTICE TO STRIKERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADURA, May 31.

The following notice has been issued by Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent, South Indian Railway to the strikers:—

It is hereby notified that those firemen who have not returned to their duty by 12 noon of 1st June 1924 will be considered as having finally stopped from work and their posts will be otherwise filled. Owing to the unconstitutional manner in which these firemen have refused to work, in as much as they stopped work without warning and without any previous appeal to the Agent for redress of their alleged grievances, such of them as have not resumed duty within the time notified will render themselves liable to forfeiture of their Provident Fund, bonus and any gratuity for which they might otherwise have become eligible. Such men also as are occupying Company quarters must vacate the same within 24 hours from the above date viz., from noon on the 2nd June 1924.

AGENT'S VERSION.

(Associated Press.)

MADURA, May 30.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent, South Indian Railway, stated as follows:—

Firemen in Madura struck work without giving any notice whatsoever. I came here last night and met a deputation of firemen this morning. They presented before me a petition in which all their grievances were embodied. After discussion I agreed to get all their grievances redressed excepting one and that too I told them that I would consider and give them definite reply in about a week's time. I have to consider that point deeply before giving a reply because it is a matter not affecting Madura alone, but it affected the whole of South Indian Railway. Their grievance was that the number of firemen on local and shuttle trains has been reduced from two to one. The strikers refused to accept my proposal to allow me one week time to consider the point deeply and give them a reply. I regret that point is one on which I could not give an easy and immediate reply. The strike in Trichinopoly does not affect the company very much. The company has been running the Boat Mail from Dhanushkodi to Madras and Madras to Dhanushkodi and hopes to run the train towards south also from to-morrow."

VILLUPURAM FIREMEN TO JOIN STRIKERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 31.

It is now learnt that firemen in Villupuram did not strike. Local enquiries show that it is likely that firemen in Villupuram may strike at 12 midnight to-day though it was apprehended before .

EX-FIREMEN REQUISITIONED.

(Associated Press.)

MADURA, May 31.

Ex-firemen are being called up. Half a dozen men have been registered. Reserve police are still guarding the junction platform and railway sheds.

FIREMEN RESUME WORK.

(Associated Press.)

MADURA, May 31.

All the Anglo-Indian and Indian firemen strikers in Madura again met the Agent this morning and expressed their willingness to resume work. The Agent permitted them to do so.

The Associated Press understands two firemen will be allowed for a distance of over fifty miles and the question of allowing two firemen for distances less than fifty miles will be considered in a week's time. All the strikers have resumed work and have wired to Trichinopoly, Tanjore and other places asking the strikers there to resume work. All trains will run as usual from to-night. All the firemen gathered round the Agent towards the evening and profusely cheered him and then dispersed.

STRIKE SPREADS.

(Associated Press.)

TRICHINOPOLY, May 31.

The South Indian Railway firemen and cleaners have struck work at Trichinopoly since Friday noon. Strikes are also reported from Tanjore, where it began at 4 p.m. yesterday, and from Villupuram, where it commenced from 6 p.m. The Reserve Police is guarding the Junction platform and the railway sheds. Ex-firemen, of whom half a dozen have already been registered, are being called in. The duplicate Trivandrum Express left Trichinopoly with the Asst. Traffic Superintendent acting as a fireman

MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 1.

The monsoon remains fairly active in the south of the Bay, and equal weather persists in the South-East of the Arabian Sea.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Malabar, and local in Mysore; and a few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, North Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui 3in., Tavoy 1¼ in., Moulmein 2 in., Kyaukpyu 1½ in., Silchar ½ in., Chitaldrug 1 in., Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrub ½ in.

The temperature is again 10 degrees below normal in the Punjab but is high in Behar and in Bengal.

Forecast: No large change.

MISS ROURKE MURDER CASE.

JUDGE VISITS RAILWAY STATION.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, May 31.

Before the Court reassembled, the judge visited the Railway Station to witness Mr. Bond repeat the experiment of abstracting the links from a shirt through the bath room window. Mr. Bond took the links out of the shirt in 65 seconds and removed the whole shirt immediately.

When the Court reassembled, it was overcrowded. A few rubber articles and a bottle of Nux Vomica, the latter of which he said he was in the habit of administering to race horses occasionally were surrendered to the Court by Mr. Bond whose cross-examination was continued to-day. Witness deposed to the effect that on the platform of Gujar Khan Station he saw ten or twelve people but saw neither the accused nor any other European.

After reading to the court the whole of a statement which Mr. Bond had made to Mr. Slattery, the Prosecuting Counsel re-examined Mr. Bond. Witness confessed that he had told the Magistrate at the inquest that he got up from bed at Sohawa. He could not swear that he mentioned to the police about the loss of the links.

The Court at this stage adjourned for lunch.

When the Court sat after lunch, Mr. Reynolds, cross-examined by the Defence Counsel said that though he had known Mr. Bond for fourteen years, the latter was never in his employ, nor had witness ever given him free lodging and bording. Though Mr. Bond had played cards in the witness's presence for money, he could not say if he was a gambler. Mr. Bond, as far as he knew, abstained from alcohol.

Continuing, witness deposed to his having seen the accused for a second or two speaking to the deceased at her compartment at Lahore. He could swear that it was the accused whom he saw on that occasion. The next morning, witness got from bed at 7 a.m., when the train arrived at Sohawa. He saw accused going towards engine side and returning in two minutes. At the inquest, witness made no mention about the loss of links. After the emergency halt, witness who was talking to Lt. Barber was told by him that as there was a doctor in the deceased's compartment there was no further necessity of his going

NON-BRAHMINS AND CONGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, June 1.

Leading non-Brahmins met in a Conference at Belgaum yesterday to discuss the political situation. After a long debate the following resolution was adopted by a narrow majority:—"This Conference is of opinion that non-Brahmins individually or collectively may join and co-operate with the Indian National Congress or other political institutions, movements and parties in India in order to promote and guard the interests of masses by peaceful and legitimate means."

Hon. Mr. Jadhav was present throughout but he did not vote either way. Messrs. Lathe and Dalvi M.L.Cs voted for the resolution.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(Associated Press.)

TARAKESHWAR, May 31.

There is no change in the situation. Twelve men have been arrested for attempting to enter Mohunt's palace.

A Patna message of 31st May says:—Colonel Ross, Director of Public Health, reports little change in cholera epidemic. The disease is spreading in Saran, Shahabad, Patna and Gaya.

Allahabad traders occupying Municipal shops observed complete hartal on the 31st ultimo to protest against the enhancement of rents made some days back.

(Continued from column 6.)

is one of the victims and there are several others who have been made to share a similar fate simply because these men joined the strike, in contravention of the promise made to you by the late Agent, Mr. F. P. Harvey when you have closed the strike in 1921. I will also request you to suggest through the press for a Conference of Railway Union Workers and Assembly Members, before the Assembly members meet to discuss the separation of Railway finance from General finance. The Conference will help the Assembly members to ascertain the full facts of vagaries indulged in by Railway officials.

We are very thankful to you for promising to represent the whole matter in England, but what is actually wanted is for the members in the Assembly to move a resolution urging a non-official enquiry of all such cases of victimisation of employees on the O. and R. Railway, and the decision arrived at should be final to be abided both by the employees and employers.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) .....

General Secretary.

The following is Abdul Karim's own letter which I have just received:

Lucknow, Union Office,

10-4-1924.

My dear Sir,

I thank you with the bottom of my heart and on behalf of my family and children for the keen interest you are taking in my case. I have already explained to you how my domestic affairs stand at present. I am very sorry to state that I am very anxious about my eldest daughter's marriage, who has now reached her majority, and the three youngsters about their education as it will be a great curse upon me if I don't educate them and save them from the temptations of the world. I came here on a business and fortunately by the kind permission of the present secretary Mr. K. C. Mitter, he showed me your letter and the reply is being sent to you on a separate cover with full details.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) ABDUL KARIM.

ABDUL KARIM & THE RY. GRATUITY.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

I have just received from the Agent of the O. & R. Railway, a communication with regard to Abdul Karim, a clerk in the office of Controller of Stores, Lucknow, whose gratuity has been refused. When I was in Allahabad I myself saw his pay-sheet, which was perfectly clean. Furthermore he had received an increase of salary a short time before his discharge. As far as I can judge he was an able servant of the company; undoubtedly he took part in the strike, and he was one of its chief leaders. But Mr. Harvey, who was Agent at the time of the strike, gave me in writing the assurance as a first term of the settlement that there should be no victimisation whatever. The Agent has now declared that Abdul Karim is not dismissed on account of having taken part in the strike, but that his services did not reach the prescribed standard for a gratuity, and consequently no gratuity was given. I submit to the public below the correspondence which I have had on the subject, and leave them to judge from the letters and form their own conclusion.

The following is the letter I have received from the Agent of the O. & R. Railway, regarding the gratuity of Abdul Karim. It must be remembered that he had served 18 years without a freak and with a clean pay-sheet.

From,

The Agent, O. & R. Railway.

To,

Rev. C. F. Andrews,
Andheri Post Office,
Near Bombay.

No. 1697 E. Lucknow, the 23rd April, 1924.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I beg to state that under the rules gratuity is paid for service which must be continuous and in the opinion of the employer "good", "efficient" and "faithful". Termination of service entails forfeiture of gratuity. Abdul Karim about whom you have enquired was discharged from the service and the Controller of Stores under whom he was employed fully considered his case and arrived at the conclusion that his services did not reach the prescribed standard and consequently no gratuity was given to him. His gratuity was not withheld in consequence of his having taken part in the strike.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.)

For Agent, O. & R. Railway.

The next letter is from the General Secretary of the O. & R. Railway Labour Union at the time when Abdul Karim was discharged.

No. U/222/909 Dated, 10-4-1924.

I am very grateful to you for the kind favour received just now. Abdul Karim was treated as a ring leader of the Stores Department strikers. In fact the clerks in the Stores Department would have never joined the strike but for certain questionable dealings of Mr. Freeman, Controller of Stores. After the strike was brought to a successful end by you, Mr. Freeman proceeded on leave. On his return he adopted the same harsh policy.

Mr. Abdul Karim's services were terminated on a month's notice as per terms of agreement, which is the most effective and sharp weapon in the hands of the officers. It is used very often indiscriminately according to the likes and dislikes of an officer.

Owing to some reasons Mr. Abdul Karim was not a member of the O. & R. Union and so on his being discharged he did not come to my office at Lucknow. During my stay there, however, I on my own initiative asked Mr. Abdul Karim some questions about his case. I was told that the case was fought up very successfully.

All that I can say authoritatively in this matter is that Mr. Abdul Karim was paid his compulsory deposits and bonus with interest. His gratuity of course was withheld by Mr. Freeman without any sufficient reason. This is the worst possible blot on the justice of the Railway administration and so long men of Mr. Freeman's type exist in the Railway, it is impossible to bring about a harmonious atmosphere between the employers and the employees.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) H. N. MALIK.

The next letter is from the present General Secretary of the O. & R. Railway Union concerning Abdul Karim.

From,

The General Secretary,
O. and R. Railway Union,
Lucknow.

To,

C. F. Andrews Esqr.,
Andheri, near Bombay.

My dear Sir, 10th April 1924.

I acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 7th April 24. I desire to thank you myself and also on behalf of the Union for the interest you have taken in having several questions put in the Assembly and the same has been answered by Sir Charles Innes without giving a proper answer to a proper question. Mr. Abdul Karim had an unblemished career throughout his service, and I can positively assure you that his case is absolutely sound and beyond any loop hole whatever under the regulation and the only sin he has committed was that he was a leader of the strike in 1921 in this Railway.

Finding that Head of Department, viz., the Controller of Stores declined to entertain Mr. Abdul Karim's case for gratuity, he applied to the Agent and also to the Railway Board, the highest authority in India, and received the reply to the effect that they see no reason to interfere in the decision of the Head of Department; whereas Sir Charles Innes in his reply under para (b) admitted that participation in a strike other than a strike declared to be illegal under law does not constitute a break of service for the purpose of gratuity and also stated that no such employee has as far as Government is aware forfeited the gratuity merely because he participated in a strike prior to July 1922.

In the case of the statement it is now up to the Railway Board or the Agent of the Railway to say clearly why Mr. Abdul Karim's gratuity was withheld. With reference to Sir Charles Innes reply under para (d) that if the man has any grievance it is always open to him to appeal accordingly, Mr. Abdul Karim did appeal to the Agent referring to the answer of Sir Charles Innes to the Assembly but the Agent returned the same appeal stating that the Controller of Stores is quite competent to deal with his case. Where as the latter though addressed for third time is silent and gave no reply. It will be seen that the Railway administration and their representatives in the Assembly say one thing and do just the reverse.

The Gratuity is a reward given gratis for the past services and if the Railway administration considers Mr. Abdul Karim is undesirable to continue in service they have deprived him by throwing him out after having rendered 18 years service to the Railway. I don't see how they can deprive him also his gratuity. Can there be two punishments to be inflicted on one when the Railway have taken the Leaders of the strike back in service with a clean slate.

I beg to add here that Mr. Abdul Karim,

(Continued in column 5.)



Get the Ven-Yusa Habit

Watch Your Beauty Grow

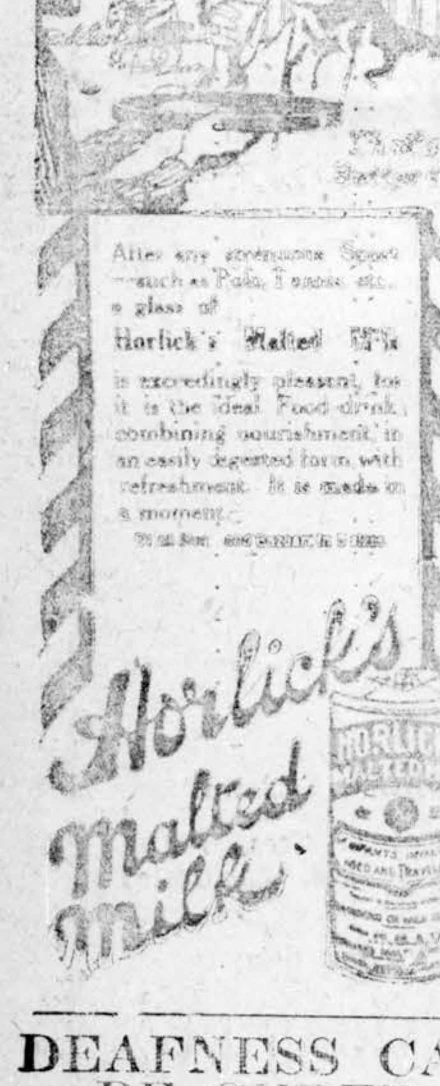
Get the Ven-Yusa habit and watch your beauty grow. Every time you apply Ven-Yusa your skin is invigorated by the pure oxygen with which this unique face cream is charged. As a result the tissues are rejuvenated and cleared of impurities, the complexion wonderfully improved.

• Use Ven-Yusa in your morning toilette; after travelling by train or motor; or any exposure to heat, wind and dust. Use it last thing at night to improve the skin's texture and keep away crow's feet and wrinkles.

Nothing else is so refined as this *non-greasy* Ven-Yusa; nothing else will keep your skin so smooth, clear and fresh.

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The Oxygen Cream

Of chemists, perfumers and hairdressers everywhere Re. One per jar. By post from Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo; or E. M. de Souza & Co. Rangoon. I.V.23



DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH.

The new Continental Remedy called "LARMALENE" (Regd.)

is a simple harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. K. Wilkinson, of Slad Road, Stroud, writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as bad as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest, which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy and am most delighted to recommend it". . . .

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for Rs. 4, THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to:—
HENRY THOMAS ("Larmalene" Co.),
The "Woodlands,"
BEAN, DARTFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

MUNICIPAL CEMENT CONTRACTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears from the proceedings of the Municipal Standing Committee, as reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Times of India" of the 22nd of May and the statement of the Municipal Commissioner made to your representatives which appears in your issue of to-day, that the Municipal Commissioner insists upon the purchase with the rate-payers' money of large quantities of cement from 4 particular Cement Companies at a price considerably in excess of the market price, although according to the Solicitors of the Municipality he is not legally bound by any contract to do so.

The Municipal Commissioner, I understand is paying for cement about Rs. 66 to Rs. 65 per ton F.O.R. works, when the very same cement is available in the open market at from Rs. 60 to Rs. 55 per ton F.O.R. works. The Municipal Commissioner says that his object is to encourage Swadeshi concerns. If the Municipal Commissioner says this is his object, I am bound to accept his statement. Let me point out, however, there are in Bombay 7 Indian Companies who manufacture cement. How then can the Municipal Commissioner say with any show of reason that he is encouraging Swadeshi when he is buying cement at exorbitant rates from only 4 out of the 7 Indian Cement Companies in Bombay? No, Sir. In effect the Municipal Commissioner is not encouraging Swadeshi, but is encouraging 4 particular Cement Companies. These being the facts, I can only assume that the Municipal Commissioner did not know when he made the above statement to your representative that there were more than 4 Cement Companies in Bombay. But now that his attention has been drawn to the fact, I hope he will reconsider the position he has taken up.

Surely, Sir, it cannot be right for the Municipal Commissioner to use the rate-payers moneys to pay admittedly exorbitant prices for cement to 4 particular Cement Companies when according to the Municipal Commissioner himself the Solicitors for the Municipality have advised that he is not legally bound by any contract to pay these exorbitant prices.—Yours, etc.,

A RATE-PAYER.

Bombay, May 23.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are evidently some persons in this city who believe in exploiting the patriotic sentiments of your readers to serve some selfish object of their own.

Your correspondent "Swadeshi" in to-day's "Chronicle" refers to Mr. Kanji's resolution with respect to the Municipal cement contracts as an unpatriotic resolution. What are the facts? In Bombay to-day there are 7 Indian Cement Companies who manufacture cement in India. The Municipality is buying, indirectly through its contractors from only 4 particular Cement Companies out of the 7 Indian Cement Companies in Bombay, large quantities of cement at a price about 100 per cent in excess of the market price of these very same cements, although the Municipality according to its own Solicitors is not bound by any contract to do so. Now, Sir, I ask you is it not absurd to suggest that it is unpatriotic of Mr. Kanji or any one else to try and put a stop to what appears to be a scandalous waste of the rate-payers' moneys?

In conclusion, Sir, I would like to point out that the present low price of cement is not due, as "Swadeshi" suggest, to foreign competition but is due to the competition of the Indian Cement Companies between themselves.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI HUMBUG.

Bombay, May 23.

"PECULIARITY OF STYLE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"To begin with" (a daily peculiarity) I must on this occasion, try and be more careful with my dates. Since I wrote on Tuesday the 27th instant we have had what appears to be a comedy of errors.

There has been a disturbance in Dalal Street. The good man upon reading my letter appears to have lashed himself into a state of fury—the fury of a suffragette.

As a consequence of my mistaking the calendar I note that you are accused of being something of a fraud in Thursday's issue of the "Indian Daily Mail", (to be *exact* in Poona's Friday's Dak). You are, it appears not only an inexperienced Journalist but of all "frauds" you are the most miserable for the manner in which you conduct your "frauds" is so simple as to be "an insult to the intelligence of your readers." Inasmuch as I am the real culprit you have in abundance, of my sympathy, of my regrets and of my apologies. You may have your own way of setting this matter at rest but as for myself, you may (if you think it desirable) show this letter and the one you published yesterday both in the original to the "I. D. M." writer of Thursday's "Editorial Note." I would further suggest that you send it by your "office boy", who on taking his departure might say:—

"Arrest me foolish fellow if you darest"
(Comedy of Errors IV. 1)

We read:—"The only distressing aspect of the matter is that the laws of this land have *not yet* been amended to fix the responsibility for what appears in a newspaper on the office boy". Heavens! we have here yet another "Peculiarity", it furnishes one more argument against "this silly thing called "Swaraj". But seriously

"This is the silliest stuff that ever I heard."

(Mid. S. Night Dream 5. 1.)

And it is charitable to assume that:—

"He's in his fit now and does not talk after his wisest."

(Tempest 2. 2.)

In conclusion, I may be allowed to say in regard to the charge that I "deliberately and dishonestly misquoted a sentence in a leading article" in order to show the peculiarity of style, that the whole sentence is as follows:—

"It is *when one casts one's mind back* over the years that have passed since Mr Montagu made his famous announcement that one realises the extent of the advance already made."

I merely quoted the first line to show the writer's "peculiarity of style", and as the writer is anxious that English should be the *universal language* for India. I still see no offence if, upon reading this "one casts one's mind back" to what Shakespeare said of Caliban,

"And where the devil did *he* learn our language."

That a hard working Editor should be abused and accused of being a fraud in his profession because of the carelessness of one of his correspondents, is amusing if not lovely past compare.—Yours, etc.,

EUROPEAN.

Poona,
Friday, May 30.

CONGRESS WORK AT BELGAUM.

COMMITTEES FORMED TO COLLECT FUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, May 31.

Congress work is in full swing. Circular letters have been issued to Provincial Congress Committees requesting them to suggest the names of the persons eligible for the Presidentship of the coming Congress. Committees have been organised to collect funds in every district of the Karnatak. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. Shrinivasrao Kaujalgi and Dr. Hardikar will shortly go on a tour of the Province including Mysore to collect funds.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

JAPANESE GOVT. FIRM IN OPPOSITION

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 31.

A cablegram received by the Japanese Consul-General from Tokio says that the Immigration Bill which had passed the United States Congress was signed by the President on May 26th. The exclusion provision affecting the Japanese will come into force on July 1st of this year and by virtue of this provision the Japanese people (with the exception of those already resident in the United States and returning from temporary absence) Government officials, those going to that country as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, those who go solely to carry on trade in pursuance of the existing treaty provisions, students, professors and ministers of religion have been prohibited from entering the United States. Since the introduction of Jonson Immigration Bill (which is the basis of the present Act) in the American House of Representatives last December the Japanese Government have frequently and earnestly called the attention of the United States Government to the Japanese exclusion provision. The Japanese Government, therefore, deeply regret this provision has been enacted in spite of their representations and of vigorous and repeated endeavours which the President and Secretary of State of the United States have made to prevent the inclusion of discriminatory provision in question.

The Japanese Government remain unshaken in their opposition to the discriminatory legislation against the Japanese and they have instructed the Japanese Ambassador in Washington to lodge a solemn protest with the United States Government on this occasion.

RIGHT TO STRIKE.

WORKERS' ONLY BARGAINING POWER.

Speaking at the Derby May Day demonstration of the number of trade disputes that had taken place within the last three months, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, maintained that the power of the strike must never be taken away. It was the only bargaining power of the worker, he declared.

On the other hand, starvation never finally settled a strike; there was only one real way of approaching a solution, and that was by not entering into negotiation with the idea that there was nothing for the other side to say, and that they were only thieves and robbers. As in international affairs, he wanted to see confidence established.

JAIL FOR TAXI-DRIVER.

"By your reckless driving you have caused the death of a woman and injury to a man," said Mr. Justice Greer at the Old Bailey, in sentencing a taxi-driver named John Francis Cane to 12 months' imprisonment without hard labour for the manslaughter of Olive Hindus and for wanton and furious driving. The judge added that he would have ordered hard labour but for the jury's recommendation to mercy.

Mother need never wean baby in advance of the normal time if she takes Lactagol, which, by stimulating the breast glands ensures a plentiful supply of nourishing milk and so enables every mother to

Nurse Baby

at the breast without fatigue or strain. The recent great increase in the deaths of infants was mainly due to impure milk and the remedy lies in breast feeding. Breast milk is the purest milk and the only safe food for baby, so mother should always try to breast feed baby with the help of Lactagol before experimenting with artificial foods.

Lactagol

is a splendid strength giver and most useful in convalescence. Recommended by Nurses and Doctors. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 31.

S S Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.
S S Corfe Castle, Smith, Delagoabay.

DEPARTURES.

May 31.

S S City of Manchester, Ewing, Karachi.
S S Durenda, Wilson, Karachi.
S S Havildar, Palmer, Calcutta.
S S Anglo Egyptian, Spratt, Karachi.
S S Malacca Maru, Fukuda, Kobe.
S S Aras, Kent, Mahomerah.
S S Pilsna, Feriani, Trieste.
S S Laguna, Dabianovich, Genoa.
S S Falkenfels, Elbo, Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer:—Crushfield for New York.
Steamer:—Persia for Genoa and Trieste.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Coy's African mail steamer Karoa, 5608 tons, Captain D M Macdonald, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain C J Halls, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Malacca Maru:—The N Y Kaisha's steamer Malacca Maru 3211 tons, Captain K Fukuda, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy's steamer Pilsna, 4529 tons, Captain F Fabiano sailed yesterday from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Laguna:—The M Italiana steamer Laguna, 5319 tons, Captain B Dabianovich, sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Falkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Falkenfels, 3852 tons, Captain Elbo, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, May 31.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Falkenfels, 3852, Hamburg, 1/6 L Edwards Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 5969, London 7/6, M M and Co.
3 Ct. Canterbury, 5351, K'chi, 7/6, K N and Co.
4 Ct. Venice, 3222, N F, 5/6, K N Co.
5 Alps Maru, 4,102, Kobe, 9/6, O S Kaisha.
6 Perim, 4779, London, 4/6, M M and Co.
8 C Newcastle, 4107, K'chi, 5/6, K N and Co.
9 Ockenfels 4651, N F, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Pilsna, 4045, Trieste, 1/6, L Triestino Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Olympia, 3266, Glasgow, 9/6, Graham & Co.
5 Bamora, 1873, P Gulf, 4/6, M M and Co.
6 Nagato Maru, 4525, Kobe, 11/6, N Y Kaisha
8 Laguna, 5319, Genoa, 1/6, M Italiana.
9 Jeypore, 5260, N.F., 5/6, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Gazana, 3131, N F, N F, M M & Co.
15 Homeyun, 2732, Jeddah, N F T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Nizam, 3,334, Cal. 3/6, T M Co.
1 and 2 Alpinne Range, 2267, K'chi 5/6, S S N Co.
10 and E Malacca Maru, 3210, Kobe, 1/6, N G Kaisha.
Jalavijaya, 2297, Moulmein N F, Scindia S N Co.
Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

DUE STEAMERS TO BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dagoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hallartus due about 9th June, Agent James Finlay Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward.
Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ronderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aufora due about 8th June, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia due about 3rd June, Agent M Italiana.
Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 10th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 6th June Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 14th June Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

May 31.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—100 bales wool K Esmail, 4000 cwt myrabolam F F Campbell and Co, 120 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 95 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 111 bales wool raw D Kandahmal, 135 bales wool raw G Gulamhidar, 105 bales wool raw R Veerchand, 90 bales wool raw D Shrivandas, 26 bales wool raw H Ramsopal, 6 bales wool raw S Ramchandra, 189 bales wool raw V Pemberey, 67 bales wool raw C Ramswarup.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—15 boxes cigars F Sarradum and Co.

S S Crishfield for Philadelphia:—[illegible] bales cotton waste F F [illegible] Co.

S S Crishfield for New York:—100 cwt Gum linseed K Chimanlal and Co.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—24 cwt Indian chutney F Nowroji, 2 bales, [illegible] S H Narag and Sons, 52 bales, Afghan rugs S H Narag and Sons, 26 bales woollen carpet Bontor and Co, 35 cwt chutney N R Gosswami, 8 bales, lambskin Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 3 bales, woollen carpet Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 12 bales woollen carpet Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 7 cases black bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 16 bales fox skin Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 17 bales cow hides C Ramchhoda.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk:—19 bales hemp T M Megaji, 4500 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S City of Venice for Antwerp:—2349 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst and Co, 100 bales hemp D M Dongaji, 55 bales cotton Birla Bros, 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Venice for Ghent:—867 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—46 bales cotton Birla Bros.

S S Perim for London:—500 cwt cassia Amin and Sons, 22 cwt cardamoms F Virji and Co, 4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros, 1950 cwt mussur Ralli Bros.

S S Perim for Leith:—2000 cwt oil cakes S Permanand and Co.

S S Persia for Venice:—1050 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros. 140 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Persia for Trieste:—550 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 415 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S City of New Castle for Glasgow:—9000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—214 bales cotton G V Lanke.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton G M Twist C Bomanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 31.

S S Calan Colquhoun from Manchester Agent, James Finlay and Co.:—282 cases cottons, 170 bales cottons, 95 bales cotton yarn, 171 cases cotton yarn, 13 cases cotton goods, 24 bales paper, 12 bales cotton leaf, 100 bales old newpapers, 750 bdles. galvd corr. sheet.

From Liverpool:—24 cases yarn, 27 cases toilet soap, 26 cases soaps, 83 bales paper, 120 drs. coal tar, 4844 bdles. G C Sheets, 350 bdles G plain sheets, 1750 boxes common soap, 350 cases common soap, 160 kgs. paint, 70 drs. alizrine dyes, 15 drs. chloride of calcium, 170 drs. Izal disin fluid, 40 drs. black paint, 15 cases C S tiles, 140 cases glykerine, 39 cases cigarettes, 16 cases tobbacoa, 28 cases bolts, 117 pcs. structural material, 208 bdls. structural material, 100 bdls. yellow metal sheet.

From Glasgow:—63 cases cottons, 200 cases bottled beer, 269 cases whisky, 100 bales coal pitch, 2366 plates hardspetter, 76 bales paper, 20 nrokgs paint, 5000 fire bricks.

From New Port:—15979 bdles galvd corr. sheet, 1208 jugots copper, 37 drs. zinc chloride 46 bales unprinted paper.

From Genoa:—36 cases cottons, 15 cases buttons, 100 cases vermouth, 37 cases cotton embroideries, 20 cases spun silk goods, 20 cases anto parts, 24 brls. sulphate of ammonia.

S S Humayun from Jeddah Agents. Bombay and Persia S N Co Ld. and The Arab steamers Limited:—6 cases specie.

From a Doctor connected with the Royal Court of Spain



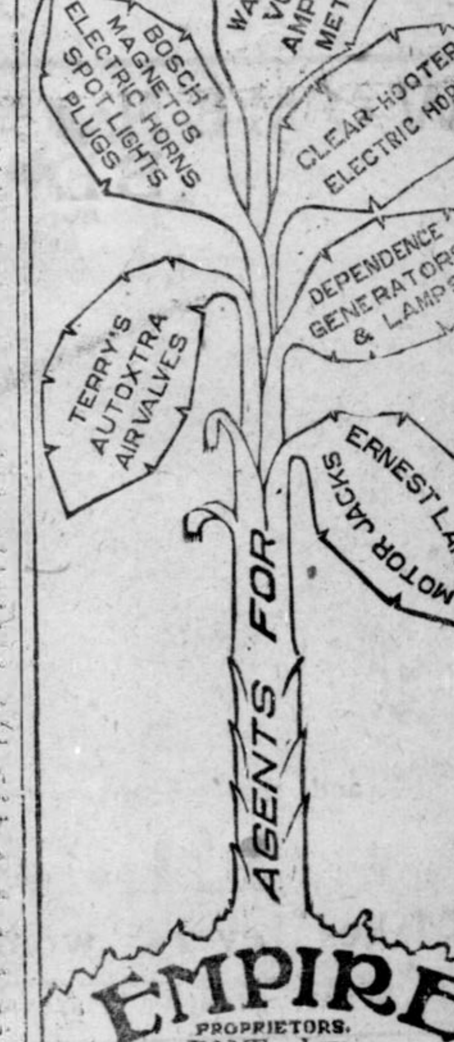
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FAN POINTS

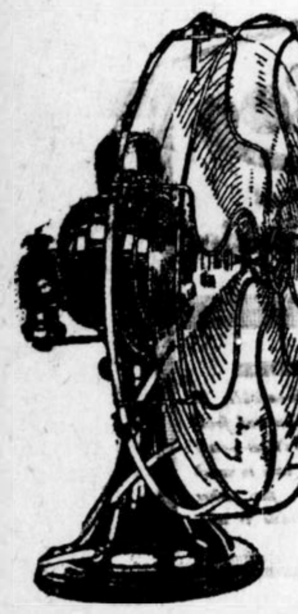
The man was discussing the fitting up of his new bungalow and the question of fanpoints arose. It needed careful thought. There was the dining room which would certainly require two fans. The bedrooms would want them and possibly wall plugs for table fans as well. In all there were some twelve points to be fixed—and stil one more point, a very important one that of efficiency of the fans themselves.

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EAST AND WEST

Fascisto and Political Terrorism.

It is evident that the political terrorism now being exercised by the Fascisti in Italy, unless it is quickly brought under control, will soon arouse far wider attention throughout the civilised world than it has hitherto received. We have already printed an account of the severe maltreatment which, under the eyes of Mussolini's police, was meted out to Professor Salvadori, on account of the able and honest article which he contributed to this journal on March 1st. He has since been forced, in order to save his life, to escape by night across the frontier into Switzerland, where he is recovering from his injuries. Meanwhile his lawyer in Florence is being threatened with the most extreme penalties if he attempts to pursue the prosecution of the Professor's murderous assailants. As from all that we hear this lawyer is a brave man, he may soon be mutilated or killed. During the past week we have received from a distinguished Italian connected with a University in another part of Italy, a letter thanking us for the publicity which we have given to the case of Professor Salvadori and emphasising the essentially barbarous character of the Fascist tyranny. Subsequently we received a telegram modifying the letter, and the next day another letter asking us not to publish it at all, lest by internal evidence the identity of the writer might be traced and himself and his family subjected to ill-usage or death. Finally, an English friend of the writer called to ask for all the letters and the telegram in order that they might be safely burnt. We were, of course, obliged to accord his triumph to the power of Fascist terrorism. Bolsheviks and Fascists appear to care very little about foreign opinion, but Rome can hardly afford to incur that moral isolation which even Moscow has at last found irksome; and there can be no doubt that unless M. Mussolini can be induced to abandon such methods he will soon find himself in a very uncomfortable position in dealing with the Governments of civilised powers.—The "New Statesman."

Proportional Representation.

The arguments for and against Proportional Representation seem to me very equally balanced, and in spite of Mr. Humphreys—the most persuasive propagandist any movement could have—the thing just fails to convince me, both in theory and practice. That, of course, may be sheer personal stupidity, but I am not very much impressed by the statement that under the present system a minority rule the country. As a matter of fact every Government that this country has ever had has been elected by a minority of the population, and mostly by a minority of the actual electorate; but that is not really an indictment of representative institutions. Those who allow the game to go against them by consent, which is precisely the case of the non-voters and those who do not challenge unopposed candidates, are not entitled to complain that the cards have been unfairly dealt.

* * *

In any event, the sudden conversion of the Liberals is suspicious. Deathbed repentances are, I believe, valid in theology, but they are certainly open to objection in politics. No doubt there is a temptation to believe that the pea is under this particular thimble, but in fact no amount of tinkering with electoral systems would have produced a Liberal majority in Burnley, or Westminster, or a dozen other by-elections of the last two or three years. And, after all, as Mr. Asquith admitted, they got more than they were entitled to in 1906; it is only poetic justice that they should get rather less in 1923. There is a rough equity about the present system which tempts one to bear the electoral ills one knows rather than fly to others that we know not of.—The "Outlook."

German Elections.

The result of the German elections is, of course, the natural outcome of Allied policy, particularly French policy, in the past eighteen months. The weakening of the moderate centre parties to the advantage of both extreme wings has long been predicted in these columns. It is possible, indeed, that the extremists would have been still more successful if the Dawes Report had not shed a ray of hope in Germany. The polls have produced what is generally described, perhaps with undue pessimism, as a deadlock. The Nationalists, if with them are reckoned the handful of Land Union members, are the largest party in the new Reichstag, and, with the Communists successful on the other wing, the choice seems to be between a Government embracing all parties to the Right of the Social Democrats (who hold almost as many seats as the Nationalists and Land Unionists combined) and a perpetuation of the old coalition embracing the German People's Party, the Centre, the Democrats, and the Social Democrats. The latter is the more probable, and such a coalition would have a modest majority in the Reichstag, but it could not carry the amendments to the constitution necessitated by the adoption of the Dawes Report without Nationalist support, for such changes require a two-thirds majority.

* * * *

Though the position is disquieting, the fact that the coming fight will range round the Dawes Report has its hopeful aspect. There are many features in the report which every German, and particularly every Nationalist, must cordially dislike. But moderate Germans, represented by the Marx-Stresemann school, have accepted the report in toto, and it is hard to believe that even the Nationalists, when it comes to a straight vote will take the responsibility of rejecting it. It is one thing to pit Germany against France, it is another—even for a Ludendorff or a Westarp—to pit her against the world, and that is what rejection of the Dawes Report would inevitably mean. Election declarations on Reparations have to be taken at something less than their face value, even in countries farther west [illegible]

voters who gave them their power. The danger is more that the Nationalists will try to tinker with the report than that they will deliberately vote against it if the issue can be presented direct by the Government. Meanwhile what has happened in Germany will almost inevitably react badly on the French elections. M. Herriot and his followers of the Bloc des Gauches will be handicapped in their challenge to the Bloc National, and M. Poincare seems certain to secure a new lease of power.—The "Nation and Athenaeum."

The Indian Game Laws.

Half a century ago the Indian jungles were teeming with big game. Now very few are left, and the entire fauna is threatened with total extinction within a few years. Writing from India, a sportsman explains how this has come about, and urges that there should be a more efficient administration of the game laws. About two-thirds of the forest land in India is Government reserved forest, in which no one is allowed to shoot without permission. That is the law, but it is almost a dead letter so far as the natives are concerned. They go wherever they wish with their old muzzle-loaders, and shoot anything and everything they come across. There are forest guards, but as they are about one man to every 100 square miles, of what use are they? Besides, it is well-known that the rangers often take an active part in the destruction of game and share in the profits of the village poachers.

My correspondent describes the state of affairs in the average shooting block of, say, 80 square miles, of which half is forest:—In the villages bordering and inside this block there may be about twelve guns with licenses and a similar number without. What chance can the game have with all these guns? In the hot weather months every pool will have its gunner sitting over it every night. The natives do this just for the meat and the skins, the skin of a sambur being worth 1s. As their guns and ammunition are of the most primitive description, they wound from five to ten animals for every one they bag. The wounded die lingering deaths in great agony, and if for no other reason something ought to be done to stop this diabolical cruelty.— . . . Even those who do not care for sport deplore this desecration of the glorious jungle, and the extermination of its magnificent fauna.—"Truth."

Minister's and the Press.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Austen Chamberlain asked Mr. Clynes whether the Government, in sanctioning the writing of articles in the Press by Ministers, accepted collective responsibility for such articles to the same extent as it was customary to accept responsibility for statements of policy made in other forms. Mr. Clynes's answer was notable: "Yes, Sir. The Government accept collective responsibility for the statements of Ministers on questions of policy regardless of the form in which the statements are made." We read this unqualified declaration with great satisfaction. In our judgment half the troubles of recent Governments have been due to a want of Cabinet solidarity; and solidarity has been wanting because Cabinets have not been true to the strict tradition of collective responsibility. The voice of one is the voice of all—that is the only safe rule.—The "Spectator."

Mr. Churchill as Conservative.

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech at Liverpool on Wednesday night has therefore a special significance. It reveals the best Mr. Churchill, the skilled debater, the statesman with that touch of leadership which is so much wanted in politics at the moment; and in the excellent quality of its criticism of the Government's proposals, it reminds us of the loss to the House of Commons entailed by Mr. Churchill's continued absence from it. We do not take too seriously his suggestion of a "Liberal wing" to the Conservative Party. What we hope is that, forgetting his unwise adventure in Westminster, Mr. Churchill will be speedily elected to some other constituency and sit on the Conservative benches without any more talk about labels, or lip-service to a Liberalism which he has outworn and outgrown.—The "Saturday Review."



MEAL-TIME MISERIES.

What To Do When The Stomach Rebels Against Food.

Almost everybody experiences times when the organs of digestion show painful signs of weakness. Some slight disturbance of health starts the trouble; then the sufferer turns against food, and dull heavy pains in the abdomen give warning that the stomach is no longer able to perform its proper work. Sometimes a false craving for food arises; if satisfied the result is additional torture. Flatulence, a drowsy depression sick headaches and nausea are other signs of indigestion.

The foolish practice of seeking relief in strong weakening purgatives at such times should be avoided. The only effective method of remedy for this debilitated state is to strengthen the feeble organs of digestion by supplying them with richer, better blood, so that they may be given renewed strength to perform their work. This is the true tonic treatment for indigestion by which natural method Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have in great numbers of cases achieved splendid results.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make the rich, new blood on which the digestive system depends to carry on its work of assimilating food, and because of this special power these Pills strengthen weak digestions, impart a healthy appetite, and dispel all the painful symptoms that arise from indigestion, nervous dyspepsia and stomach disorders.

Once you start Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People you will enjoy a better appetite and your food will do you good. Your chemist sells them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. [illegible]

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1¾" × 1¾" × 1/4"	..	..	..	50.
1½" × 1½" × 1/4"	..	..	..	5.
2" × 2" × 3/16"	..	..	..	1.
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2½" × 2" × 1/4"	..	..	..	10.
2½" × 2" × 3/16"	..	..	..	10.
2½" × 2½" × 1/4"	..	..	..	2.
3" × 2" × 3/8"	..	..	..	5.
3" × 2½" × 1/4"	..	..	..	4.
3" × 3" × 3/8"	..	..	..	50.
3" × 3" × 1/2"	..	..	..	50.
3½" × 2½" × 1/4"	..	..	..	3.
3½" × 3½" × 7/16"	..	..	..	25.
3½" × 3½" × 3/8"	..	..	..	10.
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4" × 3" × 7/16"	..	..	..	50.
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SOLUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The long looked for statement of Mahatma Gandhi's views on Council entry has come at last. It is a masterly document clear, concise and convincing. It sums up within an admirably short compass, with the terseness which is peculiar to the Mahatmaji, the important result of the many long and almost interminable discussions he had with the great Swarajist leaders for the last several days. Its value at this critical moment in the national struggle for freedom cannot be overestimated.

The Mahatma has cut the Gordian knot of the question of Council entry with the graceful ease of a master swordsman. The solution he has given us of the vexed problem which has been agitating the minds of all patriots is the simplest that could be conceived and yet it is the best. No-changers may not actively help Pro-changers, but neither must they hinder them. Let each party pursue its own programme, the former outside the Councils, the latter inside them. The No-changers must concentrate all their efforts on the Constructive Programme and the Pro-changers, while carrying out their programme of obstruction within the Councils, ought as far as they can to help the No-changers in the Constructive Programme, which is accepted by both. That is in short the plan of future action suggested by the Mahatma. A more sensible and a better workable plan could not have been suggested. It is to be hoped that the Mahatma's advice will be followed to the letter.

It matters not that there is a fundamental difference of opinion between the No-changers and the Swarajists. Their goal is one, though the paths they have chosen for the moment are different. The two parties may be compared to two divisions of an army which have taken two different roads, both leading to the enmy's camp. In the end, both will meet and combine their forces, when the enemy is in sight. The Constructive Programme of the No-changers and the 'obstruction' Programme of the Pro-changers are two such roads. Civil Disobedience is the plain where they converge and whence their combined attack is sure to win an easy victory over the enemy. It would be useless and positively harmful for the two divisions of the grand army of Non-co-operation under the generalship of the great Generalisimo Mahatma Gandhi to quarrel among themselves. Their only duty is to march, each in its own chosen direction, as commanded by their common leader.—Yours etc.,

A STUDENT OF CONTEMPORARY INDIAN POLITICS.

"THE MODERN BHISHMA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your issue of the 22nd inst. contains a letter from "a reader of the Mahabharata" in which he attempts to draw certain inferences from the account written by Dr. Besant of her visit to Mr. Gandhi at Juhu.

There is no necessity of quoting the whole account. It will not be out of place if I reproduce a few sentences upon which "a reader" appears to have based his statement.

Dr. Besant says "we had a pleasant twenty minutes chat for there is no personal ill-will on either side though we oppose each other strongly in our methods; if I may take a lofty example from Indian history there was no ill-will between Bhishma and the Pandava Princes and they greeted each other in a friendly fashion the evening before the battle of Kurukshetra though they knew they were to meet in deadly strife on the morrow."

It is obvious from the above that Dr. Besant takes the "the lofty example" only to exemplify that there is no personal ill-will between Mr. Gandhi and herself. The detailed application of the simile being impossible the inferences that (1) she calls herself Bhisma (2) that she thinks "the cause of non-cooperation which the Mahatma is fighting against the bureaucracy is just" (3) that "having natural sympathy with the bureaucracy as being composed of those of her own race she deems her duty to side with them" all these inferences are wrong.

Every Indian knows how persevering Dr. Besant is in her work for the freedom of India. "Swaraj as early as possible" has been the one aim which she has kept before as her eye, not caring for the frowns of favours of the bureaucracy nor minding the cheering or the abuse of the ignorant public. She opposes non-cooperation, for she does not believe it will bring freedom to India earlier; but to attribute motives to her or to consider that she is an ally of the bureaucracy is a crime of which "a reader of the Mahabharata" ought not to be guilty. The Swarajists differ from Mr. Gandhi, will it be right to say that they are on the side of the bureaucracy?

In the present turmoil of party politics it is difficult to assign values; but there is no doubt that the Indian of the future will recognise the great services rendered by Dr. Besant to the cause of India's freedom for he will be free from the prejudices and uncertainties of the current politics and therefore will be in a position to judge who was right and who was wrong.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. KOLATKAR.

MATRICULATION COURSE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our University has dropped the three subjects of Gujarati, Geography and Science from the Matriculation Examination and has delegated to the Heads of the Registered High Schools the authority to certify the boys on these subjects, thus putting the students at their entire mercy. The result is that the subjects are either paid no attention to at all or are over-emphasised and thus the object of keeping up a common level for the subjects has been defeated. Some actually put forward an argument that when the University itself does not care for the subjects, why should they be more particular about them and waste their time? The school time-tables assign an insignificant number of periods to the subjects with a view to utilize the surplus time in dealing with more important University subjects! Of course the University requires them to pay greater attention to these Certificate-subjects, but this argument sounds hollow and falls flat upon the ears of the school authorities, as the University does not hold any examination for the same. The students, eventually, are the sufferers, as they do not get sufficient training for the same and consequently they undergo great hardships when they go to the colleges.

As it stands, the task is rendered more difficult by the University, by changing the courses every alternate year. In fact, the science courses have been changed thrice in the last three years. Think of the inconvenience and difficulty of the students and the teachers, when they have to begin with entirely new chapters, almost every year, as inserted in the new curriculum! Think, also, of the condition of those institutions, who are conducting their work with limited resources and who are without means to add to their laboratory equipment, made incumbent by the changes! Thus you will clearly see that the students are the sufferers-in-chief and the University professes to be trying for their special welfare (?). This is really a sorry plight. If the University has conscientiously in its mind the future of our younger generation, the three subjects in question should at once be made a regular part of the Joint Board Examination. Thereby the students and the teachers will, perforce, be taking full care of the subjects and the managers of the institutions, also, then, would not grudge expenditure on Scientific and Geographical apparatus.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Both Mails (Up and Down) do not stop at Suldhal station M.S.M. Railway. Therefore we do not receive our post in time although being in the delivery radius and many passengers have to suffer a great loss and inconvenience as there is no accommodation for third class passengers to arrange their boarding etc.

The Down Mail takes 26 minutes to come to Suldhal from Pachhapur a distance of 6 miles (more than time taken by a goods train). And the same takes 21 minutes to go to [illegible] bhavi from Suldhal, a distance of 8 miles. What harm is there in arranging to stop the Down Mail 2 minutes at Suldhal when it is able to run 6 miles (Pachhapur to Suldhal) in 24 minutes?

We have sent many petitions to the G. T. Manager (Madras), D. T. S. (Belgaum) and also to the Postal Superintendent but in vain. [illegible] Railway consider the said inconveniences and arrange to stop at least Down Mail at Suldhal?—Yours, etc.,

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Hadli,
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THE great minds of the country, the most gifted, the most intellectual and the most shrewd men of position, power, prestige in public life, trusted and honoured alike by the people, have passed a singularly unanimous vote of appreciation on the work of THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd. Gentlemen, who have been trained to observe things and deduce correct conclusions therefrom, have observed the work of this Pharmacy and have arrived at only one conclusion.

WHETHER it is an Official or a Non-official, a Brahmin, or a Non-Brahmin, a Moderate or an Extremist, an Independent or a Conventionalist, a Swarajist or a Congressman, a Co-operator or a Non-co-operator, their opinion is unanimous on one subject.

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A group of experienced and eminent Men considering the work of The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., unanimously pass a vote of Confidence.

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THIS IS WHAT THEY SAY

THE GREAT DESABANDHU AND STAUNCH SWARAJIST

SRIJUT CHITTA RANJAN DAS.

President of the Indian National Congress, 1922.

"It has given me great pleasure to accept the invitation of Ayurveda Ratna Pandit Dr. N. V. Sri Ramacharlu, Ph. D. Sc., to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., of which he is the Managing Director. I have had the pleasure of noting from the very large number of Testimonials and communications received by him of the excellent results achieved by the use of the Medicines of this Pharmacy, particularly the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja," on the part of many people in several provinces of India, European and Indian, Parsi and Christian, Professional Medical men and Laymen alike. It is unnecessary for me to reiterate my Faith in the value and efficacy of the ancient and valuable Ayurvedic System of Medicine of this land whose resuscitation through the efforts of gentlemen like Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is but one sign of the great National regeneration and revival that we are now passing through. I trust that this Institution will flourish and be a means of great help to suffering humanity in the land."

31st May 1923. (Sd). C. R. DAS.

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,
Sir P. Rajagopalachari, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.

(Member, India Council).

"It has given me great pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. After the eloquent testimony to the efficacy of Ayurvedic medicines borne by my esteemed countrymen, Messrs. C. R. Das and C. Y. Chintamani, anything that I may say may appear superfluous. The correct knowledge and use of Indigenous medicines should be of great help to the practitioners of the English system: and I wish this Pharmacy a long career of usefulness."

27th Dec, 1923. (Sd). RAJAGOPALACHARI.

THE VETERAN POLITICIAN AND STAUNCH CONGRESSMAN

SRIJUT C. VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.

President of Indian National Congress, 1920.

"I was intending for over a year to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., and have had the pleasure of doing so to-day. Everything is neat and inviting. But what struck me most is the testimony of the high value of the Medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" from persons who used them and that in language and spirit Perfectly Genuine."

18th April 1923.

(Sd). VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.

THE HON'BLE SIR A. P. PATRO.

(Minister, Government of Madras.)

"It gave me great pleasure to go round the various shelves packed with Ayurvedic Medicines prepared at The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, of which the learned and talented Pandit Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. It is needless for me to add to the eloquent testimony borne by those who actually used and have been treated by the medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" famous medicine in Indian System—with the knowledge and learning of Pandit Sri Ramacharlu a Scientific system could be established and when it is clearly explained, the Oriental system of medicine will appeal to the West. The concern has to be worked on a Scientific and business principle. Every care is taken to prepare the medicine according to the Shastras and the various prescriptives are fully examined before application. In a spirit of service and devoted to relieve the suffering humanity the work is being carried on: it is bound to find proper encouragement. The system followed in this institution is very laudable and deserves success"

4th February. 1924

(Sd.) A. P. PATRO.

THE HON'BLE C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, C. I. E.,

(Law Member, Government of Madras.)

"At the invitation of Mr. Sri Ramacharlu I had pleasure of visiting The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd. After perusal of the numerous Testimonials to the Efficacy of the Medicines prepared and sold at the Pharmacy, I can certify to the very useful work turned out by those responsible for the Institution. It is run on up-to-date and careful lines and if the Indigenous Science of Medicine is cultivated in a Scientific Spirit and with Assiduity, as it is apparently done here, it has a great future.

I wish him all success in his laudable enterprise.

1st Feb. 1924. (Sd.) C.P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,
T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI.

(Minister, Government of Madras.)

"It gives me much pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, and I am greatly impressed by what I have seen. The medicine for the efficacy of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu has secured numerous testimonials from grateful patients and distinguished visitors are arranged in a tasteful manner and the institution is a practical demonstration of the superiority of the Ayurvedic System of Medicine."

31st January 1924. (Sd.) T. N. SIVAGNANAM.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE ALSO SPOKEN HIGH OF OUR PHARMACY.

THE HON'BLE THE RAJA OF KOLLENGODE, MEMBER, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE THE RAJAH OF PANAGAL, CHIEF MINISTER, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI, PRESIDENT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE V. RAMESAM, JUDGE, HIGH COURT, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR R. VEERA RAGHAVA IYENGAR, CHIEF JUSTICE, HIGH COURT, TRAVANCORE.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay